The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,629. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864.)

MESSRS. SOMES, favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1 14 years, 1045 Tons register, H. MORRIS, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VAILS, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

22nd September 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR HAVRE WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE new splendid French ship "DUC DE MALAKOFF," 3 3 L 11. Captain BOURDASE, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain BOURDASE on board, or to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class £15*; *second-class £10*; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £1, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veravul, Porebunder, and Mandvee, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,491 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 14th November at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 4 P.M. on Wednesday, 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship NEPAUL, (796 Tons, and 200 H.P.) Captain W. CURLING, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th November, from Mazagon, and will take Cargo and Passengers.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 7th November.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1863.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon on the 9th.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander F. BLACKMORE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

Last shipping day, 11th November.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam-Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, and 160 H. P., Captain COOMBE, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Last Shipping day 8th November.

STEAM TO VAIRWULL, POREBUNDER, AND DWARKA.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will despatch their Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain WHITE, to the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 2nd November 1863.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE. THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate, Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day opened A BRANCH of THEIR FIRM in this Town.

PASSMORE, ABDOOLALLY & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we have opened a Branch Firm in London, under the management of Messrs. ALLARUKIA PEER MAHOMED and KHODABUX MERWANJEE, who have gone by the Mail of 29th October 1863 as Merchants and Commission Agents in the name of our Firm.

AHAMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEEN.

NOTICE.—Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE having been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, is authorized to sign the name of the Firm from this date. We have opened a branch Firm in London, which will be under the management of our Mr. ALLARUKIA PEER MAHOMED.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an order having been made by the Court of Adawlut of the Zillah of Surat, granting certificate of heirship to ZEAOONIUSSA LADLEE BEGUM and RUHIMOONNISSA BEGUM, the daughters of the late MEER JAFFERALLY KHAN BAHADOOR, of Surat. All persons indebted to, or having any claim against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to settle such debts and claims respectively with the said ZEAOONIUSSA LADLEE BEGUM and RUHIMOONNISSA BEGUM with as little delay as possible.—Dated 3rd November 1863.

C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor to Zenooniussa Ladlee Begum and Ruhimoonnissa Begum.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, a quantity of CONFISCATED GOODS, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Custom House, consisting of 11 Bales of Country Piece Goods, Gold Lace, and Ear Rings, Gold Beads, 1 Small Gold Box, Brass Leaves, Oilman Stores, Sundry Provisions, Bamboo Stools, Mats, Earthen Jars, Lamps and Cups, Umbrellas Glass-Slippers, Silk Piece Goods as also 2 Bales of Cotton Unclaimed, landed Ex S. S. "Arratoon Apcar" from China in May last, and a few Articles (damaged) picked up at Sea such as Paper, Wet Dates, Crackers, Cinnamon and Iron plates.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and the Articles to be cleared away on or before the third day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the Lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

Bombay, 29th October 1863.

N. B.—42 Bales represented as Cotton, but containing only rubbish and dirt will be broken up, and sold by Public Auction on the date above mentioned.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Governor.

TOWN HALL,

THURSDAY, 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

PROGRAMME OF HERR CHS. WEHLE AND HERR TERI KLETZER'S EVENING CONCERT.

PART FIRST.

1. Trio for Piano, Violin and Violencello. *Mendelsshon.* executed by Herr Wehlé, Summerlatt and Kletzer.
2. A Dream
3. Marche Cosaque
4. Styrienne Impromptu... { for the Piano composed and executed by *Herr C. Wehlé*
5. Concert struck for the Violincello. *Galtermann.* executed by Herr Kletzer.
6. Allegro for Piano and Violencello *Bethoven.* executed by Herr Wehlé and Kletzer.

PART SECOND.

1. Trio for Piano Violin and Violencello *Mendelsshon.* executed by Herr Wehle Summerlatt and Kletzer.
2. Idylle { for the Violen- *Herr Kletzer.*
3. Liebeslied by Homer. { celloexecuted by *Herr Kletzer.*
4. Allegro { Herr Kletzer. *Servais.*
5. Nocturne { executed by *Chopin.*
6. 2d Gd. Palonaise { Herr Wehle. *C. Wehle.*
7. Gd. Duo (Lucrezia Borgia for Piano and Violencello executed by Herr Wehle and Kletzer. *Wolff & Batta.*

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle (Numbered and Reserved)	Rs. 10
First Class (Numbered and Reserved)	„ 5
Second Class	„ 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. HERBERT & Co.'s Music Rooms, where a plan of the Seats may be seen, and on the Evening of the performance, at the Town Hall.

Entertainment to commence at nine o'clock precisely.

Herr Wehle's Piano Forte is of the celebrated Manufactory of Pleyel Wolff and Co., Paris.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KURRACHEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupancy for a fixed term of years of the undermentioned Building sites, situated within the Municipal limits of the town of Kurrachee, will be put up to public competition at the Collector's Cutcherry, on TUESDAY the 17th November 1863, at noon.

No.	Quarter	Area square yards.
1	Railway	4145
2	Serai	5720
3	Ditto	1128
4	Muchee Meanee	6906
5	Ditto	1059
6	Ditto	490
7	Ditto	1068
8	Ditto	1226
9	Old Town	1184
10	Bunder	453
11	Jail	3323
12	Ditto	3720
13	Haystack	562
14	Lyaree	6035
15	Ditto	7,50
16	Ditto	80
17	Ditto	80

The lots will be sold subject to the payment to Government of an annual ground rent.

Some of he above lots are very valuable, being situated in the Mercantile quarter of Kurrachee.

Terms and conditions of sale can be ascertained on application at the Collector's Cutcherry between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

H. ERSKINE.
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office, 26th October 1863.

COFFEE ESTATES IN COORG FOR SALE.

An Estate of about 320 acres in extent, comprising,
100 Acres Coffee, one year old.
30 do. do. planted this year.
150 do. do. fine forest.
40 do. Grass land.

Total. 320 Acres—With Bungalow, Coolie Lines, tools, and large Nurseries.

The elevation of the land is about 4,000 feet, and the Properties within two miles of an excellent Bandy Road.

Also, an Estate of about 200 Acres in extent; containing three Lacs of Superior Coffee plants, of which about
100 Acres are in bearing
70 do. will be in bearing next year.
30 do. are forest and Grass land.

Total 200 Acres—With Superintendent's Bungalow, Lines and tools for 150 men, Bullock Carts and Bullocks.

The elevation of the land is about 3,000 feet, an excellent Public road runs through the Property, and the Streams thereon afford water-power sufficient for working Machinery.

For further particulars apply to

Mangalore, 14th Oct. 1863. R. DAWSART & Co.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co, Bombay Green.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONET, Poona, and Mr. A. L. McKENZIE, Bombay.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship *Indian Queen*, best Virginia Tobacco, and a large quantity of Preserved Meats, of all description.

Refrigerators or Ice Chest, and a quantity of Maps of England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the J. wish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

Sept. 21st 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this *new edition (only)* for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

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TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

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Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
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Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

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Each. Rupees 2 8.

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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

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Association's Office, No. 32, Medow Street, Bombay, 29th October 1863.

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MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
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Bombay, 24th October 1863.

INDUSTRIAL MINES.

Fort William, the 17th August 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to carry on the Iron Works recently established at Burwai, on the Nurbudda, as a Government undertaking, will be prepared to receive offers from Capitalists desirous of taking up such an enterprise for the sale or lease of the Works.

The annexed Extracts from a Report lately submitted to the Government of India will explain the present condition of the Works and the resources of the neighbouring country.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with the Governor General.

J. P. BEADLE, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from a Report by the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, No. 533, dated 11th May 1863.

* * * * I have furnished a block plan of the works which shows the position of all the existing buildings. All of these buildings are finished, with the exception of the Calcining Kiln and the Forge, which are waiting for castings we had calculated upon making at the Works. The expenditure incurred upon them amounted to Rupees 66,194 up to the 1st March last, and I have estimated that their entire cost will amount to Rupees 85,000. I do not anticipate that any other buildings will be required for the manufacture of Bar Iron, with perhaps the exception of one or two of an inexpensive nature, such as a small Cupola Furnace and a Shed for calcined Ore; an increase in our manufactures will, of course, increase the buildings. I regret I am unable to furnish you with a general plan of the locality of the Works; the Village of Burwai, near which they have been erected, is one of considerable size and importance, it is in British Territory, and is situated two miles north of the Nurbudda, on the main road between Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from which it is only 40 miles distant. Its population amounts to 4,500, and no great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining labour from it for our operations: supplies also to any extent are procured there. It is also the residence of the Kamasider of the District, and the money transactions of the Works are in consequence easily arranged.

I do not know what the value of the machinery is, as it has not been debited to the Works I have furnished a list of what we have received at Burwai, and Mr. Mitander is of opinion that we have sufficient for our present wants.

THE SUPPLY OF ORE.

We obtain Ore from the Mitanderpore Mine, 7 miles east of the Works, and from the Nandia Mine, an old Native working, three miles west of Burwai; both of the Ores have been described from Mr. Mitander's Report in the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of the 23rd April 1863, and by Dr. Oldham, to whom specimens were forwarded for analysis, in the following extract from his Report:—

"One specimen is a mass of almost pure homatile Iron Ore, evidently a piece of a vein or string of Ore. It is crystalline massive. It yields 62·22 per cent. of Iron, pure homatile would give 70·00 per cent.; the slight admixture in this Ore being chiefly Silica."

"The second specimen is a Breccia made up of broken fragments of Ore and other materials recemented by Crystalline Carbonate of Lime. It forms on the whole a very hard, tough, and difficult frangible mass. In such a rock the only fair plan to arrive at an average result, as to its composition, would be to reduce a considerable mass of the rock to powder, thoroughly mix up this, and then take a sample from the mixed product."

This of course we were unable to do satisfactorily, but so far as was possible with a hand specimen it has been done.

A fair sample of the whole mass gives 59·63 per cent. of Iron. Picked from the richer portions it yielded 57·95 per cent. Both these are very rich and valuable ores of Iron, and with proper treatment will yield excellent metal. Unless some care be taken, if the ordinary processes by a *Blast Furnace* be used in the reduction of these, the probability is that the Iron will be *cold short*, but this can be readily prevented.

Dr. Oldham's analysis of these Ores is considered by Mr. Mitander to be too favorable for a working estimate, and his calculations do not allow or more than 43 per cent. of Iron from the Mitanderpore Ore, and 33 per cent. from the Nandia Ore. The specimen which were forwarded to Dr. Oldham were probably richer than the average produce of the Mine.

Note.—The estimated cost of the Ore at the Furnace is Rupees 4 per ton.

FUEL.

The Forest from which the supply of charcoal is obtained extends from Burwai to Chandghur, on the Nurbudda, and northward to the crest of the Vindian range. Of this tract 144 square miles are within an available distance from the Works; 10 square miles of tree jungle on the south of the River are also within the distance we have calculated that we can profitably carry charcoal, we have therefore an area of 154 square miles of Forest.

The principal Trees of the Forests are:—

The Sallee	Boswellia Glabra.
„ Mhonee	Sterculia Urens.
„ Dawra	
„ Kheir	Acacia Catechee.
„ Saghwan	Tectona Grandis.
„ Ungun	Hardwickia Binata.

The two latter are useful Timber trees, and we do not cut them, but from the four others our charcoal is entirely made.

The Sallee is the most common tree, and with the Mhonee yields a soft and indifferent charcoal. The Dawra on the other hand is an excellent charcoal yielding tree, fully equal, Mr. Mitander thinks, to the Beech, the best in Sweden for this purpose. The Kheir also produces a hard wood, and we intend to use it for the Blast Furnace uncharred.

The yield of charcoal we find to be 35 per cent. of the wood by measurement and 25 per cent. by weight.

In Sweden from 48 to 75 per cent. is obtained by measurement, while by weight there is little difference from us. One hundred cubic feet of Swedish charcoal weighs about 900 lbs., while 100 cubic feet of ours weighs 1,400 lbs. As the consumption of fuel is estimated by measurement, this is an advantage to us, from which we may derive very great benefit; on the other hand, however, the residue of ashes from our charcoal is much greater.

Cutting and carrying the wood and burning it is now undertaken by Contractors at the following rates:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cutting and stacking wood per 100 cubic feet	0	6	3
Making 100 cubic feet charcoal	3	2	0

The carriage varies with the distance from Burwai. Charcoal brought from the extremity of our Works, 12 miles distant, cost Rupees 3-12-0 per 100 cubic feet for carriage, while from our nearest clearing it is brought for 15 annas: the mean rate therefore is Rupees 2-5-6. From these prices we arrive at the following estimate of the cost of 100 cubic feet charcoal:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
285 cubic feet of wood, at 6 annas 3 pie per 100 cubic feet	1	1	0
Cost of making 100 cubic feet of charcoal	3	2	0
Mean rate for carriage to the Works	2	5	9
Cost of 100 cubic feet charcoal	6	9	3

FLUX.

A Limestone is obtained within two miles from Burwai, and its cost at the Works is 1¼ Rupees per ton uncalcined.

LIST OF BUILDINGS, &C., AT THE BURWAI IRON WORKS.

1. Superintendent's House and Out-Offices.
2. Engineers ditto ditto.
3. Charcoal Houses, three in number. Two 100 feet by 35 feet, one 75 feet by 35 fee
4. One Calcining and Lime Kiln.
5. One Blast Furnace.
6. Gas calcining Kiln.
7. Boiler and Blowing Engine House.
8. Casting House, 50 feet by 30 feet.
9. Carpenter's and Smith's Work Shed. 70 feet by 30 feet.
10. Fitting Pattern and Machine Shop, 120 feet by 25 feet.
11. Forges and Steam Hammer, 75 feet by 40 feet.
12. Rolling Mill, 70 feet by 25 feet.
13. Office and Store Room.
14. Two Wells with acqueduct to Furnace.

LIST OF THE MACHINERY.

1 Steam Blowing Engine erected for Blast Furnace.
2 Ditto ditto erected for Forges.
1 Steam Engine for rolling Mill Train.
1 Donkey Pumping Engine for ditto.
1 Steam Hammer.
1 Steam Pumping Engine.
12 Boilers for the above Engines.
1 One ton Crane.
1 Screw-cutting and turning Machine.
1 Planing ditto.
1 Drilling ditto.
2 Punching and shearing ditto.
1 Nasmyth's Blowing Fan.
2 Weighing Machine

New Advertisements.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—SEALED APPLICATIONS addressed to the Directors and enclosing Certificates of fitness for the situation of Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the above Company will be received in this Office, until SATURDAY the 14th November instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Secretary.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

HER MAJESTY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY, are hereby reminded that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), the 5th day of November 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration:

An Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the General Department, No. 1568, dated 17th October 1863, forwarding Copy of a Government Resolution on a letter from Captain Trevor, Consulting Engineer to Government for the Drainage of Bombay, suggesting that the Worshipful Bench be requested to appoint, as in the case of the Water Works, some officer to represent them, with whom he could communicate and who could advise them on the merits of the proposals for the Drainage of Bombay, brought before them for consideration.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the property advertised in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd instant, as about to be sold by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at the request of Jeevunjee Dadajee, an alleged Mortgagee, does not belong to the said Jeevunjee Dadajee nor to Manuel Lawrence Mendoca, deceased, who is stated to have mortgaged the same; all persons are hereby warned against purchasing the said Property which comprises a portion of the Estate of the late Joao Mendoca, as well as some Compartments sold by him during his life time.—Dated 4th November 1863.

R. A. DALLAS,
Solicitor for the Administrator of the late Joao Mendoca.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CASSEEBA WITTOBA and WITTOBA GIRJAJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have agreed with THUCKER PURSHOTUM TEZSEY, to sell him all that piece of Ground and Range of Buildings standing thereon, situate near the two Tanks, at New Town, near Camatteepora, the Range of Building is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No and the piece of Ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3115, and is bounded on the East and West by the public passage, on the North and South by vacant Government ground; all persons having claim thereto, by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to us, as the Solicitors for the purchasers, at our Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 4th day of Nov., 1863.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE by order of the mortgagee, under Deed of Mortgage, executed by DADABHOY NOWROJEE BENGALLY, dated the 28th of August 1863, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate at Churney Road, Girgaum, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,771½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the premises of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, on the South by an Oart belonging to Cooverbai, Widow of the late Purshotum Tricum, on the East by Churney Road aforesaid, and on the West by an Oart of Dewjee Mooljee, on lease to the said Company, and which said piece of Ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 144 and 146, together with the three Messuages, or Dwelling Houses, standing on the said piece of ground respectively, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 19, 20, and 21, and together also with the Messuage or Tenement now in course of erection upon the said piece of Ground.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE. Solicitors to the Mortgagee.—Dated this 4th November 1863.

BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned Works:—

1. Constructing Roads and Drains in the vicinity of Byculla, west of the Parell Road.
2. Constructing Cross Drains under the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and improving the surface of the Road.
3. Constructing a roadway from the Bellasis Bridge to the Burial Ground on the Flats.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

R. SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 4th November 1863.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Patronised by Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the nobility or England and the Emperor and Empress of the French.

THIRD GRAND CONCERT AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1863.

SELECT AND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

JOE BROWN'S SILVER BELT PRIZE JIG.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture (Fra Diavolo)	Christy's Minstrels.
Operatic Chorus (From Lurline by request)	Christy's Minstrels.
I long for my home in Kentucky	W. H. Caster.
The Gal in Blue	W. P. Collins.
Annie Lisle	W. H. Herberte
Anna Maria Jones	Joe Brown.
Sunny days will come again New (Henry Russell)	C. W. Rayner
I'm going home to Dixie (Answer to Dixie's Land)	W. F. Collins.
Come where my love lies Dreaming (by request)	Christy's Minstrels.

THE FIRST PART WILL CONCLUDE WITH THE

SLEIGH POLKA.

As performed only by the Christy's Minstrels, illustrative of a musical description of a Fashionable Sleigh Ride in the Northern states. With the Departure. The Race on the Road. The arrival at the Hotel, the Ball. Preparing to return. All aboard. The Chorus, and arrival Home at Daybreak.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Burlesque Fling	W. P. Collins.
Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep (Description)	C. W. Rayner.
Prize Silver Belt Jig	Joe Brown.
Violin Solo	A La Feuillade

A Somnambulic, Trovatorean, Traviatian Sketch, produced under the most favourable auspices, by Two Operatic Connoisseurs. Entitled

TEN MINUTES AT LA SCARLEE.

Signora Donna Palliasso de Mattrasso	W. P. Collins.
Signora Bruchabentypiego	Joe Brown
Duett, on to the Field of Glory (Belisario)	Messrs. Rayner and Herberte.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART III.

To conclude with a Laughable, Quizzical, and Ludicrous Sketch, Entitled

PHOTOGRAPHICO PAR EXCELLENCIO,

OR THE

ARTIST'S STUDIO, with Lights and Shades of the Profession.

Mr. Under-the-Sun, A Photographic Artist of easy manners, particularly pleasing and attentive to his Customers	A. La. Feuillade.
James Francis Adolphus, An Apprentice in the First branch of the profession	Joe Brown.
Mr. Jems Bluffum, a Coloured Lecturer on Astronomy and the Terrestrial Globe. Just arrived from Poona by the Train	W. P. Collins.

VISITORS, NEGROS &c. &c. &c.

FINALE.

Plantation Festival	Johnny Rooke.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Rigidly Select)	Rs. 6
Stalls do.	„ 5
Gallery	„ 3
Pit	„ 2

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8½.

Tickets for the Dress Circle and places secured at the *Times of India* office.

Books of the words to be had at the door.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.

JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season.

Ladies Rich Silk Mantles and Cloaks, Kid and Silk Gloves of all colours, Cotton and Thread Stockings, Linen Collars, Garters, Fancy Muslin Boddices, Colored Berlin Wool of 12 thread with Canvas to Match, Childrens' Stockings, embroidered long Robe and Frocks, Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, Gentlemens' Collars of the London Season, as also Silk Scarfs, of all fancy colours, Irish Linen for Shirt Collars, Scotch Lawn Prince of Wales Handkerchiefs hemmed, Masonic Aprons in improved Cases, as also Ribbons for Royal Arch and Master Mason's Clothing, &c., &c.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 5th *November* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	98
Madras	30 days' sight	98¼
China	60 Do. do.	320 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	135 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	1 Disct.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	6 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	38 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	67 prem. [exdiv
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	38 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	2½ prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct, pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26 500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 10,200 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,000 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 33,000 [per share } pm.
Do. B "	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000		Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200		Rs 800 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 300 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	4000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	25
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
" Loan 1835-36	95¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	114½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (4th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	615 to 625
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	628 to 630
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	625 to 628
New Oomravuttee	"	580 to 590
New Compta, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	685 to 690
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	565 to 570
New Veeraval	"	565 to 575
New Khandeish	"	555 to 565
New Poratchee	"	590 to 595
New Accote	"	600 to 610
New Mangalore	"	595 to 600
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,580.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	7 11 to 7 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	39 to 40
Niger	"	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 3	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee 31 Oct.
4	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 3 Nov.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Calcutta 15 Oct.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Steamer, *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—On 1st November, in Latitude 22-42 North, Longitude 67-59 East, sighted, 2 wrecks. Bore down on them, one appeared to be a bugla bottom up, and, about 3 miles from it was another bugla waterlogged and dismasted. Both were abandoned and could see no name or distinguishing marks.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—M. Surgeon, Esq. ; and 168 natives.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Calcutta.—Major Backard ; Captain Jasker ; Captain Grealock ; Mr. Bumton ; Mr. Tweedie ; Mr. D. D. Soura ; Lieut. Colonel Compton ; Spencer Compton, Esq ; Mrs. and Miss Ker ; Captain Scott, and servant ; 28 deck ; 4 children 10 Shipwrecked seamen of the *Wings of the Wind*.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Dr. Drew ; John Branse, Esq. ; and 25 deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Baron Renfrew*, T. Rees, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *Manchester*, McDonald, bound to Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—100 bales coir fibre, 175 cwt., V. Ramchunder and Co. ; 100 bales coir fibre, 175 cwt., Gunput Shreecrustna ; loose buffaloe horns, 160 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz ; 200 bales coir yarn, 425 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hosen ; 4 cases rosewater, W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Joshua.—59 bales cotton, 206½ cwt., Megjee Courjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co. ; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Vuson ce Jewraz.

City of Brussels —100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Juga Ludha.

India.—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Bhoychund Vurdhmun ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ashburner Bell and Co. ; 103 bales cotton, 360½ cwt., Bapoobboy Visram ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt , B H. Cama.

Orissa.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Inkerman.—260 linseed, 393 cwt , Pudumsy Virjee.

Merchant Prince.—100 bales hemp, 350 cwt., Goculdass Culliangee.

Oriental.—115½ bales cotton, 404½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Edendale.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Meer- Sasscon Moses.

Japanese.—500 packages rapeseed, 750 cwt., 15 packages surseeseed 22½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Hahneman —1 case chairs and jars, W. Nicol and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Minnihaha.—85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Lady Havelock.—7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt , Luckoo Tezpall ; 21 bales cotton, 70 cwt . Gaddum and Co.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Culliandass Lallchund. 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Culliandass Virchund.

Sarah Sands.—40 bales cotton. 140 cwt., Morarjee Cursondass ; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Muncharam Pitamber.

Bates Family.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assaria ; 4 bales wool, 12 cwt., Couajee Premjee ; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Nursee Moujee ; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., C. Mascrrtnhas and Co. ; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assaria.

Helen Scott.—400 bales cotton, 1375cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt , Muncherjee Dadabhoy ; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Annot Lyle.—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., R. D. Cama and Co. ; 30 bales Wool 90 cwt., Pussoo Dewjee ; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Manock Bhimjee ; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co.

Flying Venus.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mowjee Tulsidass ; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Wittuldass Canjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Tythonus.—170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ticumjee Veljee and Co. ; 390 bales cotton, 1365 cwt. Muncherjee Bomonjee.

Pera.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co. ; 140 beles cotton, 490 cwt., Narrondass Luchmedass and Co. ; 313 packages, saltpetre, 636 maunds Luckmidass Sewjee ; 250 Surseeseed 375 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 500 packages hemp 525 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Missouri.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jratha Megjee ; 68 bales cotton, 238 cwt , Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

For Havre.

Robertson.—205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Munpertius.—128 bales cotton, 448 cwt., Jules Siegfred and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

964	Ann Buckle, Lyle.	
1408	Birmingham, Hare.	
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s),	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
578	Colonist, Gibson.	
1045	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
411	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
480	Express, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1598	H. M. St Assaye.	Oct. 24
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
731	Percy Douglas, Humon.	
956	Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
824	Queen of the North Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2346	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstrong.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—Wallace & Co.	July 8
794	Sultanna, Sharp.	
1744	Tweed.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
505	Yarra, Nairn.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	
1109	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 25
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept 29
766	Coromandel, Smith—Souza Pinto and Co.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham—E. Bates & Co.	
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1154	Frenchman, Galloway.	
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
	Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 9
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
1665	Lillies, Bell.	
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Marieta, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	July 28
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princess Alexandra, White.	
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1000	Roodee.	
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
697	Tomogonops, Poe.	
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 26
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
837	Vittoria, Martin.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FROM LONDDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

989	Algiers, Buchanan.	Oct. 1
1132	Caroline, Atheridge.	
1598	Clasmerden, Gibson.	Sept. 29
840	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	
1050	Glenelva, Williams—W. Nicol and Co.	
1067	May Queen, Penni—Merwanjee, Mellissa.	Sept. 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

	Enfield, Reed.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1190	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Wincklers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	Oct. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africans, Hatfield.	
1055	Englishman, Hadwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Hensley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	July 18
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SYDNEY.

1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.—Stoehr Priegor & Co.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Agincourt.	
1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aca.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan.	Sept. 26
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn.	
781	Myrtle, Warden.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C & R. S. N. & Co.	

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

477	Good Success.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094	Africa.	
600	Aristides.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
1010	Latona.—Comber Sons & Co.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
1494	Renown (a), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1239	Royal Alfred—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 19
2035	Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 20
905	Southern Rights, Nortin—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 16
1499	Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1049	Ocean Belle, Cohen & Co.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30
425	Rovena, Lloyd—Cohen & Co.	
790	W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones.	Aug. 8
738	Akbar, Tizzey.	
477	Albion, Hughes.	Aug. 1
	Chimera, Mott.	
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Modge, Stewart.	
672	Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396	Brierley, Russell—Fleming & Co.	July 15
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
1254	Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLoed—Fleming & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July 15

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Groube, Captain F. J. I valid Establishment, on leave, from Surat.
Tasker, Captain J., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave.
on Dun, Captain E. W , 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, leave on medical certificate, from Jaulnah.
Drew, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Foot, to join, from Hydrabad and Sind.
Henehy, Captain R. C , Royal Horse Artillery, leave, from Aurungabad.
Anderson, Major W., Civil Employ, on leave, from Poona.
Compton, Lieut. Colonel, Acting Presidency Pay Master, on medical certificate, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Tasker, Captain J., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Alexander, Lieut R. Royal Horse, Artillery, to Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—NOV. 4TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Her Majesty's 18th Regiment N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The following rates of compensation for the high price of grain for the month of October 1863, has been determined by a Committee :—

For Fighting men, Rupees 2-13-6.
For Public followers, Rupees 1-14-6.

2. The Committee of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd Nov. 1863.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 548 dated 27th June 1863, Serjeant John Moffath of the Unattached List, is posted to the 106th Foot.

Captain G. G. Leathes, Staff Corps, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th October 1863.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 4th Nov. 1863.

Thomas Fernandes was engaged on the 23rd October 1863 as Engineers servant on board the *Beitkul*.

The undermentioned individuals of the Floating Batteries were transferred to the *Dredge Beitkul* on the 30th ultimo.

John Edwards A. B. of the No. 6 Naval brigade died on the 5th October 1863, in Hospital, at Port Blair.

Mr. John Shemmings, 1st Class N. T. Engineer of the Floating Batteries is to be transferred to the *Coromandel*.

Mr. Mundail, Carpenter of the *Berenice*, was transferred to the *Zenobia*, on the 3rd instant.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Cannanore, on the 25th October, the wife of Major Ewart, D. A. C. G., of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 29th October, the wife of Mr. B. Lacy of the Mysore D. P. W., of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 28th October, the wife of Captain R. G. Charlton, 81st Regiment, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 27th October, the wife of J. Collet, Esq., C. E., East Indian Railway Co.'s Service, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 26th October, Mrs. F. H. M. Sitwell, wife of the District Superintendant of Police, of a daughter.

At Goonah, on the 25th October, the wife of Colonel Daly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 28th October, Mr. Arthur John Lewis, to Miss Sophia Amelia Heal.

At the Cathedral; Madras, on the 28th October, by the Revd. Dr Murphy, Veterinary Surgeon, T. Pritchard, Governor's Body Guard, to Miss Harriette Moore.—No Cards.

DEATHS.

At Bellary, on the 20th October, George Reade, Esq., aged 54 years.

At Delhi, on the 24th October, and on the 46th anniversary of her birthday, Mrs. Caroline Sullen, Senior.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUADEL, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mail for Zanzibar per Bugla *Nadershaw*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 12 noon.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR——NOV.—1863.

New Moon ......Wednesday 11d. 0h. 50.4m. P.M.
First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 1h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon ......Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur	5	Papist, C.—Gunpowder Plot.	6 3	5 24	5 49	6 26	Date 3rd November. Time—8h. 0m. 44s 2.
Fri.	6	Leonard, C.	6 4	5 24	7 2	7 36	
Sat.	7	Twilight ends at 6h. 40m.	6 4	5 23	8 8	8 37	
Sun.	8	23d Sunday after [Trinity.	6 5	5 23	9 3	9 10	
Mon.	9	Mercury rises 4.57	6 5	5 23	9 27	9 47	
Tues.	10	Mercury sets at 4.29	6 6	5 22	10 8	10 27	
Wed	11	St Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	10 46	11 6	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 5th.—Gunpowder Plot. 1605.—French Chambers dissolved, 1827.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854.
Friday 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.—Riots in Montreal, 1837.
Saturday 7th.—First Newspaper published, 1665.
Sunday 8th.—Milton died, 1674.—Destruction of Cabool by the British 1841.
Monday 9th.—Address against Slavery by the Ladies of England, 1852.—Prince of Wales of age, 1862.
Tuesday 10th.—Mahomed born, 570.
Wednesday 11th.—

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 20	KURRACHEE	Oct. 30
AGRA	Oct. 27	LAHORE	Oct. 24
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 30
BANGALORE	Oct. 30	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 26	MEERUT	Oct. 27
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Oct. 28
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 6
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 14

THE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

IT seems that the "late Solicitor," Mr. Ayrton, and the Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have not been pulling well together, and it is said that the Directors must now be called "late" too. In short, they have resigned. We do not know whether this is preliminary to Mr. Ayrton himself becoming sole Director or Dictator of the concern. He certainly has not asked us to propose this, and although we daresay he could be very well spared from the House of Commons we cannot say that we want him particularly here. Still, Railways, like the Queen's Government, must be carried on ; and we believe a good Dictator is what is wanted on this line at present. The difficulty is where to get one.

WE find in the letter of a British Merchant at Vicksburg published in a Liverpool paper, some interesting details on the subject of cotton prospects, as regards supply in the present state of affairs, from the Southern states. The prospects appear to be of slenderest character, and the Federals notwithstanding all their successes on the Mississippi seem unable to lay hold of cotton in any way.

The want of success on the part of the Federals in this respect is reported to be owing to the policy pursued by the Federal Government, the object of which is represented as being, in the first place, to crush the rebellion, bending all their energies to this point, and permitting cotton to take care of itself. In carrying out this policy the object is to seize and occupy the military posts on the Mississippi, without attempting to retain possession of the interior districts where only cotton can be found. But the Federals have already learned that when they do occupy posts on the Mississippi, this is very far from giving them command of that great highway. The possession of Vicksburg has as yet done nothing to aid them in the great purpose which General Grant has spent the last eighteen months in attempting to accomplish. It seems to be admitted that the only chance of obtaining any supply of cotton from the Mississippi districts is by planters voluntarily supplying it in the hope of getting paid for the same at a distant date, when the conquest of the South has been completed ; and these same planters who have been so simple as to give up their cotton on such a guarantee, can afterwards at same time make good proof of their loyalty ! Such a plan of catching cotton from Southern planters, is on a par with the sagacious counsel given to school boys, when they are told that the best way to catch birds is to put salt on their tails ! If the only chance of getting cotton from the South is by their bringing it voluntarily to the Federals on the above conditions of payment, we may expect a supply when dooms-day is near, but not before.

The gentleman who writes to the Liverpool paper from Vicksburg seems as unable to give good information on the state of the districts in the interior, as if he had never left England. His letter is striking proof of how small a hold the Federals yet have, in large tracts of territory in the south and west, which they have merely overrun without being able to occupy. As regards going into the interior says this "British Merchant," "I found it as difficult and dangerous an operation from Vicksburg, as at Memphis, for although the Federals have a railway communication to Big Block River, thirteen miles distant, and a camp there, the difficulties of bringing in cotton, owing to the guerillas and Confederate sympathizers, are as great as at Memphis and other places, and I believe that such is the bitter and determined spirit still manifested by the planters, that even if the Government confiscation of all cotton belonging to other than loyal men were withdrawn, they would not let their cotton come out. Besides I am well informed by officers who have been all through the country, that all the way out to Jackson, 40 miles distant, and in the country round about. all the cotton has been burnt by either Confederates or Federals. I have just seen in a Northern paper that advices have been received at New York of the capture of 100,000 bales at Natchez. Such a report has not the slightest foundation in truth, for I have been informed by a gentleman who has been living there some time, that the Government may have secured altogether about 1000 bales, but nothing more, notwithstanding that several raids have been made from Natchez into the interior of Mississippi."

The noticeable characteristic of the foregoing is, that on all sides, the news as to what is going on in the Southern states, even where the Federal armies have penetrated, is all reduced to a matter of hearsay. Each reports what his neighbour or some one else tells him, but no one seems able to declare anything on the testimony of his own knowledge. This letter writer, for example, contradicts a report about 100,000 bales of cotton having been captured by the Federals at Natchez, but let it be observed he does so on hearsay, on what was reported to him not on any knowledge of his own, or on that of any other person who was entitled to speak with authority on the point. His opinion may be the correct one, but there is nothing in his statement, that should make us place more faith in it than in the Federal paper whose statement he contradicts. It is the same everywhere about the events taking place in the Southern States : conjectures and assertions abound everywhere, but facts are not forthcoming. Till the war ends or an armistice comes, and no one can say how soon that may come round, or another contingency extremely probable, a rupture between the French Emperor and the Federal states in consequence of the French conquest of Mexico, which would lead to the immediate raising of the blockade—there will be no cotton got from America. Even when the war ends, the "British Merchant" considers that the supply we may look for, will be a mere pittance compared with what might have been looked for before the war. In support of this opinion, he alleges that "from one end of the Confederacy to the other, the slaves are unsettled, and, as fast as opportunity offers they are shipping away in thousands from the grasp of those who previously claimed them as their goods and chattels," Where are they shipping to ? Not certainly to the North where the Negro is more fiercely hated and treated with as much ignominy as in the South. This opinion needs to be received with caution : it is only given on the hearsay evidence which we have thought undeserving of much respect on the subject of the stock of cotton. Cotton, here and there has been burnt unquestionably ; there is evidence of the burning, though not of the extent of it ; but on the occasion of peace there will be large stocks forthcoming. We have no doubt the Confederate loan in London was raised upon the supply now existing, and we may be very sure that a year's peace in the Southern states would make the planters strain every nerve to send forth as great a supply to the markets of the world, as the means at their command would enable them to raise. The very existence of the Southern states or an independent Confederacy, would depend on their straining every nerve to supply cotton, it is metaphorically, the staff of their existence ; and their land after two or three years of rest from culture, could not be in a better state for its production.

In connexion with the question of cotton supply, we see a story in the *Liverpool Mercury* on the condition of Millowners that does not speak hopefully of any immediate revival of the cotton-spinning trade at all events. This paper mentions that in September last :—

"Messrs. Fisher and Son, Manchester, were instructed to put up a splendid new mill erected by the late Mr. Adshead, at Stalybridge, for sale by auction, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester. The mill has only recently been completed, with all the latest improvements for fine spinning, and is said to have cost fully 100,000*l.* but though the offer was made on the chief market day, when all the leading millowners were in town, the highest offer did not exceed 28,500*l.* The reserve bid was 44,000*l.*, and consequently the property had to be withdrawn."

We hope there are not many Millowners reduced to this condition, and that the greater portion of them may still be able to hold on, in hope of better times.

LOCAL.

WRECKS.—On 1st November, in latitude 22·42 North, longitude 67·59 East, the steamer *Pioneer* from Kurrachee, sighted two wrecks. Bore down on them, one appeared to be a bugla bottom up, and, about three miles from it was another bugla waterlogged and dismasted. Both were abandoned and could see no name or distinguishing marks.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We are requested to state that the amateurs of the "Elphinstonian Club" will make their second appearance this season on Saturday next, at the Grant Road Theatre, when they will perform the Drama in two acts entitled "Where there's a will there's a way," and the Comedietta, "A storm in a tea-cup."

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS gave their second performance at the Grant Road Theatre, last evening, before a highly respectable, and numerous audience. As the performance was a repetition of that of Monday evening, nothing more need be said than that they performed with equal ability and with as much satisfaction to the audience as on the former occasion. Their next performance takes place on Friday, to-morrow evening, when an entirely new programme will be presented, Mr. Joe Brown will then perform his celebrated "silver belt prize dance." The silver belt to be worn on that occasion was presented him by the Governor and inhabitants of Cape Town, as will be seen in another column.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 7th of November, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the following will be brought forward :—

Forwarded to the Society by by the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.

1. Annual Report of Her Majesty's 106th Light Infantry, for the year 1862.
2. Papers on Leprosy ; being replies to the Interrogatories lately issued.
3. On the arrangement of the Cancellated Osseous Tissue in the Foot, as illustrative of the mechanism of that organ.—By the Secretary.

WE have much pleasure to announce that the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett has been blessed with a grandson, a future heir to his high rank and vast estate The infant is now fourteen days old, and during that short period feastings and rejoicings have been continually kept up at Juggonath House, with great spirit. Magnificent alms are distributed to the poor, liberal rewards bestowed upon learned shastris and pundits as an incentive to further their progress in the much neglected Sanscrit Literature. We also hear that sweet meats and fruits are divided among female and male students of the Literary and Scientific Society and other schools. On Wednesday the 28th ultimo, and the following Tuesday the Hindu Community at large was entertained promiscuously : and the whole scene on both occasions was most interesting to behold. All guests present, seemed to vie with each other in greeting the Sunkersett's with warm congratulations on the happy event amid the unceasing din of music pealing forth "Long live the hope and heir."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 3rd November 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, light Easterly wind.
BULSAR.—Fair.
GOA.—Fair, light Easterly wind.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N. W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, light S. W.
SURAT.—Fair, Northerly wind.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th Oct. 1863.

COACHING.		
Number of Passengers, 62,759.		
Amount	Rs.	35,575 14 6
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	52,434 4 0
Total...	Rs.	88,010 2 6
Corresponding Week last year, Open 495½ Miles.		
COACHING.		
Number of Passengers, 49,606.		
Amount	Rs.	29,143 9 8
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	29,538 3 6
Total...		58,681 13 2

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WE have been favoured with a glimpse of the magnificent silver belt inlaid with precious stones, which was presented, together with an address on parchment, to Mr. Joe Brown, by His Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Inhabitants of Cape Town, in substitution for the Champion Belt, which was lost by the wreck of the *Waldensian* in October 1862 The address on parchment is signed by the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, and forty-one gentlemen, inhabitants of Cape Town. The belt is left at Treacher and Co.'s for the inspection of the public. The exterior is inlaid with a number of precious stones, and the words "The Cape Presentation Belt," engraved thereon.

On the inside is the following inscription :—

Presented to Mr. Joe Brown of the Christy's Minstrels, by His Excellency the Governor, and the inhabitants of Cape Town, to replace the Champion Belt, won by him at Chicago in the year 1856, which was lost in the wreck of the Steamer *Waldensian*, in October 1862, and also to mark the appreciation of his gallant conduct on that trying occasion.

Cape Town, Nov. 19th 1862.

The following testimonial on parchment was presented at the same time :—

Sympathising with Mr. Joe Brown in the loss of his Silver Belt, and other valuables on board the wrecked Steamer *Waldensian*, and admiring his gallant conduct on that trying occasion, His Excellency the Governor and the undersigned, inhabitants of Cape Town, beg his acceptance of a Silver Belt, to replace as nearly as local circumstance permit, the one now beneath the waves, which he earned with so much distinction in his native country, and which has been so conspicuously and agreeably associated with the professional performances of himself and Minstrel Brethren at the Cape of Good Hope, trusting that Mr. Joe Brown may long live to wear the Belt now offered as a badge of his professional abilities and as a *souvenir* of the Cape. The undersigned desire to offer him and his companions wherever they may go, their best wishes for the success they so undoubtedly deserve, and take this opportunity of assuring the Christy's Minstrels that their return to South Africa will be hailed with the greatest pleasure by all classes of the Community.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 19th 1962.

Here follows the name of the Governor Sir Philip Wodehouse, and those of the 41 gentlemen referred to above.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Wednesday, 4th Nov.*
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—George Wilson, was charged with having assaulted David Johnson, Steward of the Sailors' Home. The prosecutor stated that last evening about six o'clock, the prisoner violently assaulted him by biting his finger and tearing his coat, (prosecutor produced a certificate stating the nature of the injury, the finger having been bitten to the bone) prisoner was an inmate of the home, and he was under the influence of liquor at the time. Prisoner said he was in liquor at the time, and when he was so he was not answerable for what he did ; it was all the grog. He was fined in the sum of Rs. 30, and in default to be imprisoned one month with hard labour in the house of correction ; in the event of the fine being paid Rs. 20 to be given to the prosecutor.

STEALING.—Sittaram Bhiccajee was charged with stealing four pieces of wood, the property of Messrs. Herbert & Co.

Mr. A. Soundy said, about six o'clock last evening as he came out of the office, he saw the prisoner with the wood under his arm, and upon being questioned he said he had purchased it from a person in the Commissariat (he had just returned from the castle where he had been sent on business). On examining the wood witness recognized it by the marks as part of a packing case, which had been returned to them from up-country, it was not the value of the wood that induced Herbert & Co. to prosecute, but they had lost so many things lately, that they had determined upon making an example of the first one they caught. Prisoner said a Mahomedan had given him the wood to carry home. He was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour in the county jail.

CAUTION TO DRIVERS.—Kullu Najma was charged with driving his buggy in so negligent a manner as to cause injury to one Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, who said he was walking along the Pydooney road, when he heard the cry of "pice" behind him, he paid no attention to it, and the next moment was knocked down by a horse striking him on the back ; a large stone, upon which he fell, severely bruised him on the right breast, and prisoner said he saw the prosecutor before him on the road and called out "pice" two or three times, he took no heed and the horse knocked him down. His Worship said it was a driver's duty, when persons did not move out of their way, to pull up, and if he (prisoner) thought that after simply calling out "pice" he was at liberty to run people down because they did not move out of the way, he was labouring under a great mistake, he might have a deaf person in front of him who could not hear him call, it was his duty under such circumstances to pull up until the person in front was out of his way. His Worship fined him Rs. 10.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

GENERAL MOTIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

Causes for Hearing.

In the Goods of Javut Jugmul deceased.
Poonjeebaee widow *vs.* Visram Jugmull.
In the Goods of the Purshotum Dewchund deceased.
Hunsraz Dewchund *vs.* Moorarjee Gocul.
In the Matter of Administration with Will annexed of Purshotum Dewchund deceased.
Moorarjee Gocul *vs.* Hunsraz Dewchund.
In the Matter of the Will of Meerbai widow of Bomanjee Pestonjee deceased.
Dadabhoy Bomanjee *vs.* Pallonjee Bomanjee and others.
In the Matter of the Administration De Bonis non (with Will annexed of) Niclao Caetano Viegas deceased.
William London, Esq., Administrator General *vs.* Hoosain Bebee.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

429 Manick Moroja *vs.* Ragooba Janajee.
453 Ramsing Tarachund and another *vs.* Khoobchund Bhoychund.
464 Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* Sheriffkhan Canjee and others.
483 Kerra Hunna and others *vs* Nurrotum Gopalljee and another.
492 Khoja Currim Heerjee *vs.* Ruttonbai and another.
493 Eduljee Maneckjee *vs.* Cursetjee Framjee.
496 Luckmeedass Hurribhoy *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway and Co.
502 John Smith and others *vs.* Withuldass Munguljee

Suit for final disposal.

280 Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Jaikissondass Hurkissondass.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

241 Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy *vs.* Dewalla and others. (Part heard.)
308 Madhowjee Dhurrumsey and others *vs.* Dossa Kirpall and others.
312 Arut Kirpall *vs.* Cooverjee Cullianjee.
152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Bunajee.

H. GAMBLE, Acting Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, the 4th of November 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing on this day.

William Howard, Esq., *vs.* Wisswanath Atmaram. (For hearing on further directions and cost.
Cullianjee Heerjee *vs.* Soonderiee Narronjee. (For hearing.)
Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccundjee and anothers. (For hearing.)
Mahomed Esmail &c. *vs.* Lukhmeedass Hurrybhoy. (For hearing.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—3rd Nov. 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Asla Motta and others vs. *Succoobaee widow of Sewjee Ballajee deceased, and Rama Sewjee, mother and brother, and legal representatives of Govinda Sewjee deceased.*

A QUESTION OF HINDOO LAW.—This case was tried on the 14th ultimo. The summons stated the action to be for the recovery of Rs. 67-2, being the amount of a promissory note given by the deceased to plaintiffs on the 7th of July, 1859.

This case was heard on the 7th of October last, and the full particulars of it will appear from the following elaborate Judgment, which was delivered by the learned Judge on the 14th of the same month :—

This action is brought against the defendants as the legal representatives of Govinda Sewjee, the person by whom the promissory note now sued upon was made ; and the only question to be decided is whether they or either of them are or is the proper parties or party against whom the action can and ought to be brought in this court. I am of opinion that it will lie against the mother, and not against the brother ; in other words, that she is one (at all events) of the legal representatives, if not the sole legal representative of the deceased Govinda Sewjee according to Hindu Law. Govinda Sewjee was the adopted son of Sewjee Ballajee, who died several years ago, leaving the defendant Succoobaee, his widow, and Govinda ; his adopted son, his sole heirs and legal representatives, and leaving (amongst other property) the house in which the defendant Succoobaee, still resides, as well as copper utensils and other house-hold property. Govinda died some years after the death of his adoptive father, without issue and without leaving any widow, but leaving Succoobaee (the widow of his adoptive father) and his brother Rama (the son of his natural, not adoptive father). By adoption, when rightly and legally performed, the person adopted is considered to be born again by the rites of initiation ; his relationship to the giver ceases, and is transferred to the adopter :—he is entirely separated from his own family and becomes a son of the adopter, with a consequent exchange of rites and duties he succeeds to the entire property of the adopter, and in all cases (excepting perhaps particular instances wherein an agreement to the contrary exists) his property descends to the family into which he has been adopted. In Strange's Hindoo Law App : p. 104 it is laid down that "his own family have no claim whatever to any property to which he may have succeeded, and in the event of a son so adopted having succeeded to the property of his adopting father, and leaving no issue, his own father cannot legally claim to inherit from him, but the widow of his adopting father will succeed to the property." Upon Govinda Sewjee's death, therefore, his property appears upon the facts before the court to have descended to the defendant Succoobaee, as his sole heir and representative, and Rama Sewjee took no interest whatever in it. The action is consequently maintainable against Succoobaee, and not against Rama ; and as the former has assets in her hands belonging to the estate of the deceased, the verdict will be against her in respect of such assets, *et si non, de bonis propriis.*

Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 67-2 and costs against defendant Succoobaee and for the defendant Rama Sewjee.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE NATIVE TOWN AND FORT OF BOMBAY.

(*Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

The plan of main sewerage proposed for Bombay is to consist of—

Sewers and drains which will be formed on the high grounds, and which will, to the level of a 13-feet tide, discharge sewage by gravity. That is, this portion of the system will be laid at levels above high water-line of a 13 feet tide. With the exception of the outlet, which will transmit all sewage below extreme low water-line.

Sewers and drains on the flats, which must be laid below ordinary high water-line, and which, in their natural mode of discharge would be intermittent.

Sewage tanks and pumping engines are proposed for the relief of the tide-locked system of sewers.

The main outlet to be in the Harbour, and the sewage to be removed by tidal flow after the ebb has set in.

The plan shows two distinct lines of outlet to be laid parallel down to, or below water-line. One outlet for the gravitating portion, and a separate outlet for the portion to be pumped.

There are four main sewers outlets shown on the plan,—three gravitating and one pumping. One for the Fort, two for the Native Town, and pumping for the Flats.

The main sewers are to be of "brickwork", with inverts formed or set in cement, and in cross sectional form such sewers are to be egg-shaped."

The population to be provided for may be stated, in round numbers, at one million ; and the dry weather flow of sewage at three millions of cubic feet per day.

The question of sewage application is discussed and rejected.

The main sewers are to be ventilated.

Telescopic pipe drains are objected to.

The first question to be solved by any Engineer called upon to devise works of main sewers for any district ought to be—How has nature arranged the surfaces with reference to outfalls for surface waters? Then will follow the questions of climate, rain-fall, and local damage by flooding, if any, in times of the greatest known excesses of rain storms. Rain falling on any surface above high water level of the sea will pass off by gravity. Rain falling on lands below ordinary tidal level, but above ordinary low water level, may be drained by tidal sluices, or by pumping. Large arears of marsh land on both sides of the River Thames below London, and in other parts of England, are embanked and effectively drained by marsh ditches and tidal sluices, independently of pumping.

There are many towns in England where main sewers are regularly tide-locked, or are back-watered by floods at intervals, and where pumping is never resorted to, and yet such sewers are maintained in perfect action.

The towns of Worthing and West Ham have sewage pumped, but no sewage tanks.

The surface of the site sewered at West Ham is for several hundred acres from 6 to 10 feet below high water-line in the River Thames. The main outlet is laid at a level of extreme low water-line, half a mile of the main in connection with the outlet is laid at a dead level ; there is then a rise of 3 feet per mile. This outlet acts by gravity at all times when the sewage within the sewer is capable of overcoming the head of water in the River. There is a second outlet, some 4 feet lower, connected with pumps, which lift the sewage and discharge it at the level of the tide. That is, the pumps are so arranged that the sewage is discharged at the level of the rising or falling tide, as the case may be, no greater head being necessary than that required by friction, which only amounts to some fractional part of a foot. Tides rise some 21 feet in the River Thames at this point. Such mode of lifting and discharging sewage at Bombay will be found practicable.

The largest possible portion of the area at Bombay should be provided for by gravity. The sewers' outlets may be laid at, or about, the level of ordinary low water, with self-acting valves to shut out the tidal waters. By this arrangement better falls may be obtained for tributary sewers.

The low level sewer ought also, if possible, to be laid with the invert at, or about, the level of low water of ordinary tides, and should be provided with proper valves, self-acting, to exclude tidal waters.

Sewage pumps ought to be arranged to lift, not over a fixed head, at or above high water line, but merely against the head of water in the harbour at the time. This arrangement saves all unnecessary expenditure of fuel.

Sewage tanks ought, if possible, to be dispensed with. They will be very costly to construct, and very troublesome and expensive to use, besides being liable to cause an intolerable nuisance in such a climate as India. In the dry season, the low level main sewers need not be pumped continuously, but will serve the purpose of tanks. In the wet seasons, sewage will be so diluted as to be innoxious, and may be safely pumped continuously, if required.

By forming the low level sewers with inverts, at or about ordinary low water level, and by providing a tidal outlet, independent of the pumps, large volumes of sewage will regularly be discharged by gravity at all such times as the tide in the harbour is lower than the sewage in the low level sewers. The low level sewers can be flushed at low water of spring tides, as also by the action of the pumps daily, if the sewage pumps are devised, arranged, and used for this purpose, as at West Ham.

The gravitating and low level main sewers should terminate, with their tidal valves, in a sewage "outlet chamber," of some fifteen or twenty feet internal diameter, such sewage-well or chamber being constructed at or above extreme high water-line on the shore, or close to the pumping establishment.

Outlet sewers of cast-iron should be laid from such sewage-well or "outlet chamber" to below extreme low water line. If practicable, the iron pipes should commence in the sewage-well or "outlet chamber" their full diameter, *below* the tidal valves.

For the sewage pumps, there should be an independent sewage-well or "pumping chamber" to receive the sewage of the low level sewer in its way to the "outlet chamber," or whenever the sewage is backed up by the tide.

From this "pumping chamber" the sewage will be lifted by the pumps into discharging pipes communicating with the "outlet chamber."

The pumping power need not be so great as is proposed by Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey.

The low level sewers may be so constructed that a considerable volume of the ordinary dry weather sewage, as also flood water sewage shall flow at each tide, by gravity, and during high water, or rain floods, the lift will only be from the level of the sewage in the sewer, to the surface of the water in the harbour, at all states of the tide. It appears that the highest tides rise 18 feet above ordinary low water-mark. If, therefore, the main sewer invert at the pumping station is carried down to ordinary low water level, the full lift on such a tide can only be 18 feet.

During all the dry weather period pumping may cease before and at high water, and until ebb tide has fairly set in, so that if the sewage has risen, say 6 feet in the low level sewer (which it may safely be allowed to do), and the tide has fallen 2 feet, the lift at the highest tides, at starting of pumps, will only be 10' 0", and as the tide feet will be falling, the head of lift will lower as the sewage is reduced in level. Duplicate engines (of 50 horse nominal power each), with cylinders of about 38 inches diameter, and each engine working two pumps, not less than 54 inches diameter, and three-feet stroke, will lift some 34 millions of gallons of sewage 18 feet high each 24 hours. This is equivalent to 393 gallons, or nearly 63 cubic feet per second. The ordinary lift ought not to exceed 10 feet.

Three million cubic feet of water each 24 hours (the proposed water supply of Bombay) is equivalent to a flow of about 35 cubic feet per second, and if two-thirds of this quantity be estimated to flow from the low level district, and the entire volume could pass from the sewers to the pumping outlet in 12 hours, the Engine power proposed could lift it 24 feet high in the time. A considerable portion of the volume so delivered ought to be allowed to flow out of the sewers by gravity, during low water, and the first hour's rising of the tides, so that one Engine will easily keep the sewage down working 12 hours each day, throughout the dry season. Each Engine should be provided with duplicate boiler, of the full power of the engine, to allow of cleaning and repairs.

The dry weather flow from ground in Great Britain is about half a cubic foot per second from each 1000 statute acres, an extreme flood will reach to 150 cubic feet per second from each 1000 acres, and probably in Bombay even this volume will be exceeded at times. Flood water in extreme cases must pass over the surface ; or by overflow outlets. Surface water must, as much as possible, be excluded from the low level sewers.

I can hardly enter satisfactorily into the question of materials for the construction of the main sewers. Bricks, make sound, smooth, and enduring work, especially when moulded to the several curves forming the sewers. All brick sewers should be set in the best hydraulic mortar, or in cement, capable of resisting the action of water. The dimensions of the main sewers must be settled by the gentlemen entrusted with the work. If the inverts are truly and evenly formed, and the cross-section of each main sewer is "egg-shaped," a main sewer, larger than may be absolutely required for the mere transmission of sewage, will not, necessarily, be an evil. With knowledge obtained from the papers submitted to me, and with my English experience to guide me, I would not construct any main sewer for Bombay larger than 5' 6" by 3' 9". But I would not offer objection to the formation of a low level sewer 6' 0" by 4' 0", if the invert is laid at ordinary low water line, as such sewer would act as a tank during all the dry season, and also in the wet season to the extent of its capacity.

It is proposed in the Report by Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey to reclaim an area of some 10 statute acres of land on which to construct sewage tanks. I beg to recommend that this land be reclaimed by embankments, and that the low level sewer have overflows on to it, so that during extreme high water in the wet season, there may be this area to afford relief at time of each high water during excessive rain.* Such an arrangement is in operation at Carlisle, and answers fully and satisfactorily. The land is embanked from river floods, and is used ordinarily as meadow, or grazing pasture. When the main sewer from the city is backwatered by land flood "freshes" in the river Eden, which floods rise some 21 feet above summer level, there are overflows on this land, which come into operation ; and, by relieving the sewers prevent flooding in the low parts of the city, which are below the highest floods in the river. The sewage, at such times is, of course, in extreme dilution, and does not cause either injury or nuisance over the area covered with it. This overflow at Carlisle rarely come into action. At Bombay such an area may be cultivated during the dry season, and even in the wet season the whole 10 acres surface will seldom be flooded. But if regularly flooded at each high water, at such times, no injury either to the land or to health need be anticipated from such flooding.

The outlet sewer at Carlisle is 3' 9" by 2' 6" and some 2000 yards in length. The invert is laid at or about summer level of the river Eden, and the fall or gradient is 1 in 700. Ordinary floods in the river, back-water this sewer ; and, as previously stated, extreme floods rise upwards of twenty feet above the invert, and the river remains more or less in flood for days, and at times even for weeks continuously, blocking the invert ; and yet this sewer has been in action since the year 1855, and has been preserved clean without the expenditure of one shilling for labour below the surface. The sewer can be flushed from the river, but the ordinary flow of sewage is generally found sufficient to cleanse the invert, so soon as the floodwater in the river subsides.

The low level sewers at Bombay may be flushed in like manner, making proper arrangements. But if such low level sewer is regularly pumped down during the dry season, there will not be any accumulation of sediment, and if proper low water outlets are provided, rain floods in the wet season will effectually cleanse such sewer at the times of each low water during the continuance of rain floods.

The question of sewage application is beset with many difficulties. The generation of sewage is constant, day by day. Fresh sewage is not noxious, and if at once turned into rivers, or the sea, is not injurious to fish. Sewage retained in tanks rapidly becomes noxious, it is therefore most advisable to dispose of it, as it is generated.

Solids may be precipitated from sewage so as to pass the effluent water. Such solids are not, however, commercially valuable as manure. Works for this purpose are not recommended.

Fresh sewage applied at once to land does not cause nuisance, if the land is in a fit condition to receive large volumes, and at once filter it.

No form of artificial filter will act to filter sewage precipitation by chemical ingredients. Lime perchloride of iron, or some other form of mineral salt must be combined with the sewage, or mechanical deposition must be allowed to take place, canal like tanks in which a motion of not more than 20 feet per minute takes place act best, brushwood strainers can be used at intervals to retard all flocculent matter.

In England tanks are not used excepting where a large volume of sewage is discharged into a small inland stream, as at Birmingham. At Liverpool there are no tanks, but the sewers discharge into the river. These sewers are tide locked and back-watered each tide. Tanks for London are exceptional, and ought not to be a precedent for Bombay.

Sewage can only be made to act beneficially in agricultural use when applied in large volume In England, Italian rye grass is the most profitable crop. In India the water alone would be valuable for irrigation. The sewage of a million people will add considerably to the value of the water.

In town sewering, the prime consideration must be the immediate removal and expenditure of all offensive matters liable to injure human health. If each day's sewage can be expended as it is made, no injury will arise to health, but if it is tanked until putrefaction sets in, the injury may be far greater than any possible money profit to be made of sewage so stored.

If sewage tanks are used they should be open, constant dilution of gases of decomposition, though disagreable to the sense of smell, is less injurious than concentration caused by confining such gases.

(*To be continued.*)

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* I assume that storm waters cannot be entirely excluded from the low level sewers, neither is it desirable that such waters should be fully shut out. There must be street gullies and house drains. These should be adapted to the fullest extent required, over the low level area. The surface in the reclaimed area should, of course, be sufficiently below an area sewered and built over as to prevent flooding. Cellars or floors below the surface level in these low districts should not be allowed.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 31st *Oct.* 1863.

ON Sunday and Monday we had very heavy rain which continued for forty hours without ceasing, a most unusual occurrence for Kurrachee at this season of the year. The inundations on the Runn of Cutch were so heavy as to wash away the Electric Telegraph wires and consequently we had no English Telegram, and till yesterday morning when the mails actually arrived, we did not know of the English Mail having reached Bombay. Some persons assert that this story about the Telegraph is a ruse, and that the cotton speculators have cut the wires for reasons of their own. I can only say for myself that though I have been doing a good deal in cotton of late, I have had nothing to do with the cutting of the wires.

A Fancy Ball is on the *tapis*. The amateurs of the 109th perform on the 9th proximo. *Our gya?*

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OOTACAMUND.

REGARDING the weather we had last week, a friend informs us that during the 48 hours the storm lasted, he guaged the almost unprecedented rain fall of nine inches and sixty-five cents! We mentioned that the water in the lake rose to the level of the willow bund; we have since heard that these surplus waters caused the next valley to be so much flooded as to cut off the communication between Ootacamund and the Wynaad. The large flat valley which takes its rise about a mile below the Caundle Bazaar and which is crossed by the Pycara road at the sandy bridge was converted into a lake on Tuesday week last, the said bridge having been five feet under water. The geological causes of these phenomena on the Neilgherries may engage our pen on some future occasion.

With reference to the accidents which occurred during the bad weather, we have been favored with the following particulars.

20th Oct.—A hut at Kulhutty fell in and was washed away; in it were a man, woman and child. The woman was carried off with the debris, but the man caught the child and rescued it. This was at night—in the morning the woman's corpse was found about 200 yards from the spot.

21st.—A man from the low country died at Katy. One of the coolies sent from this by the Sub Magistrate to bury him, was overtaken with fear and fatigue, could not and did not return, and the next morning was found a corpse where he had gone to bury the man from the plains.

On the same day, a horsekeepr of the Rev. Mr. Morris died suddenly of disease of the heart. He had only left his Master's house half an hour previously to precede him to Colonel Faber's, on going to whose residence Mr. Morris found his late servant dead near the timber yard.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Oct.* 29.

SIND.

LEGAL.—We hail with much pleasure the arrival from Bombay of a member of the legal profession, Mr. Frederick Darby, Solicitor of the High Court of Bombay. If he will only make Kurrachee his permanent place of abode we promise him an abundant harvest Mr. Darby has the reputation of being a skilfnl lawyer, and his career in Bombay, for a period extending over ten years, has been most sncceesful. We rust he will be equally popular here.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee*,) *Oct.* 30.

THE TIMBER TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(*Madras Times, October* 30.)

SUCH of our readers as are interested in the timber trade of the country will be glad to peruse the information regarding it which the Government of Bombay have sent to Dr. Balfour. It will be observed from the statement given below, that in the year ending 31st August 1863, the Western Presidency imported timber to the value of rupees 17,12,062 and its exports were rupees 4,74,764 in value.

The Black wood of the Bombay Presidency was obtained almost wholly from Malabar. There were 70 tons of it, in 1862-63, valued at rupees 24,824, costing therefore about 17¾ rupees the hundred weight; 4½ tons of Calcutta black wood imported, is only valued at rupees 655 or rupees 7½ the cwt.

Their Jack wood is also a Malabar product but only 30 tons, valued at Rs. 6,559, was imported.

Teak was both imported and exported largely, It was brought from Penang, Singapore and the Straits: from Siam, Moulmein and Rangoon, and from Malabar and the Concan, and to the value of Rs. 11,51,360; more than half of it being from Moulmein. Its exports or re-exports are valued at Rs. 2,08,248. three fourths of it being sent to Guzerat.

The small quantity, lbs. 721, imported of Agla wood, the Aloes wood of the Old Testament, was obtained from China and the Straits; its value being about three rupees per pound.

Ebony was imported, from Malabar, Africa, Siam and Calcutta, but only to the value of rupees 1,520.

Lava wood to the extent of 68 tons was imported from the coast of Africa. and valued at rupees 2,738; but the botanical name of the tree furnishing the wood or the uses to which it is put, are not known.

Sapan wood to the value of rupees 36,191 was imported, principally from the Straits and the Malabar coast and with a small amount from Siam. But this wood was also exported, to the value of rupees 19.945, chiefly to Great Britain, the Concan and Persian gulf.

Sandal wood imports were to the value of Rs. 1,90,000, and Rs. 1,53,266 of value exported; the entire imports were from the western side of India, from South Canara, Malabar, North Canara and the Portuguese settlements: while the exports were to China, Calcutta, Great Britain, Africa, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Red Sea, Aden, Mekran, Sowmeanee, the Concan, Malabar, Ceylon and Rangoon.

A small quantity of red Sandal wood, value rupees 1,750 was exported to Calcutta.

Masts and spars, to the value of Rs. 22,179, were imported from Great Britain, Malabar and the African Coast.

Planks were principally imported from Europe, Malabar, the Straits, Rangoon and America, and to the value of Rs. 1,21,769, nearly all of them, however, being either from Malabar (Rs. 59,628) and from Britain (Rs. 43,918.)

Of "other sorts, including Jungle and Firewood," the value of the imports was Rs. 1,50,143; nine-tenths of which were brought from Guzerat, Malabar and Great Britain. The exports of this class were to the value of Rs. 84,234, nearly all being sent to Guzerat, Sind and the Concan.

Of the total value of timber, viz., Rs. 17,12,062, imported into Bombay in the year ending 31st August 1863, that of teak alone was Rs. 11,51,360; and it was chiefly brought from the distant port of Moulmein: testifying to the prominent place which this wood holds in the timber trade of the country.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS.

(*Sindian, Oct.* 28.)

The increase in the traffic borne upon the waters of the Indus, during the past ten or twelve years, is almost incredible, and yet it is but an imperfect criterion of the proportions this trade must assume within a similar term of years yet to come. The extension of steam communication has no doubt greatly contributed to this increase, but it cannot be for a moment disputed that the presence of British rule in the Punjab has operated upon the development of the resources of that Province in a manner which never could have been hoped for under Native sway. We have now before us documents which give us an insight lnto the traffic on the Indus, as it stood in the years 1852-53, and 1855-56; and as the subject is one of much interest, we will gather from these sources of information such details as it is well for us to take into consideration.

The returns of 1852-53 are not of a very complete form, for they confine themselves to the trade of the two most important ports of the Punjab, Ferozepore and Mooltan; still they afford us a very fair idea of the extent of the traffic on the stream and its tributaries. We are told that, during the year 1852, fifteen steamers were despatched from Mooltan to Kurrachee; these carried 1,230 maunds of merchandize. In 1853, the number of steamers which started was 20, and the quantity of goods borne 13,000 maunds. This was considered something extraordinary then, and special mention is made of the fact that, "cotton grown in the vicinity of Delhi" was shipped at Mooltan for the South. The quantity of merchandize brought from that port in native craft in 1852, is estimated at 45,000 maunds, and at 52,500 maunds in the year followiug. The result of last year's traffic, as compared with the above figures, is as we have already hinted, something enormous. In the first place the steamers of the Indus Flotilla performed twenty-four regular trips, and allowing an additional departure each month during the summer season, the number of trips through the year must have reached at least 30. But their improved power and means of accommodation as compared with the old style of boats employed by Government, more than the frequency of trips, have attracted greater cargoes and we find accordingly that they brought down from Mooltan no less than 105,332 maunds of merchandize of which cotton formed nearly 50,000. We cannot speak with as much certainty of the quantity of traffic borne by native craft, during the whole of 1862-63, but during the six months ending the 31st of January 1863, the number of boats which left Mooltan was 56, and the goods carried amounted to 33,143 maunds. It will be perceived that Mooltan has made a tremendous stride in its export trade. The same, however, cannot be said of its imports, which are still very much increased. In 1852, the quantity of goods taken up by the steamers weighed upwards of 80,000 maunds, and in 1853 about 83,000; whilst the native boats in each year took up something less than 40,000. The steamers in 1862 carried up over 70,000 maunds of merchandize and 2,338,346 lbs. of treasure. The return before us of the traffic by native boats does not distinguish that intended for Mooltan, but gives the total up-river statistics which, for last year, amounted to 262,892 maunds, one third of which at least must be set down to Mooltan.

If we turn to Ferozepore—which, in 1854, was pronounced "a place destined ere long to rank as one of the first commercial cities in Upper India, and which will prove a formidable rival to Umritsur itself"—we learn that in 1853, the number of boats which left the Ghaut on the Sutlej was 230, with goods to the amount of 62,904 maunds. During the first quarter of 1854, the number of boats was 71, and the freight 21,073 maunds. Of these cargoes during the fifteen months, 20,000 maunds were cotton. During the *six* months ending January 31st, 1863, the number of boats from the same point was *three hundred and ninety-nine*, with 189,388 maunds of cargo, and during the months of May, June and July last, it was 165 with 1,26,385 maunds. These, it will be seen at a glance, exhibit a greater difference between the two periods than we remarked in the trade of Mooltan.

If we turn to 1855-56, we find by a return for the third quarter of that year, ending 31st January 1856, that the total numder of boats which passed Mithunkote was 668, having an aggregate burthen of 2.41,185 maunds, of which 12,832 were cotton. The upward traffic was borne by 159, boats carrying 23,379 maunds. The corresponding quarter of 1863, exhibits 634, boats on the downward course, with 2'73,242 maunds of merchandize, 81,352 of which consisted of cotton. Upward, the number of boats was 198, and the freight 43,923 maunds. The disproportion is not very great, we must admit, but it is a noticeable fact that the description of craft in present use is superior to what it was seven years ago, as shewn by the increased burthen carried by the lesser number of boats coming downward. The result, however, is of the most satisfactory nature. for we must not lose sight of the important fact that in 1856, no steamers plied on the waters of the Upper Indus where those of the Punjab Flotilla are now carrying a considerable traffic; and we should bear in mind also that there is now a total fleet of eleven steamers, many of them of an improved model, employed upon the river, whilst in 1856 there were eight afloat, capable of accommodating only 380 tons of cargo; on the other hand, there are four of the Indus Flotilla steamers, the *Frere*, *Havelock*, *Outram* and *Sir H. Lawrence*, introduced in 1858, which present aloue an aggregate of 260 tons.

THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

(*Examiner, October* 3.)

THERE is nothing which makes the political world of the Continent so uneasy as either the close alliance or the open quarrel between France and Russia. Their alliance is always construed as the kind of agreement to which beasts of prey come, to hunt together and divide the spoil. Their quarrel, as they can only get at one another across other countries, holds out the prospect to these of becoming a battle-field. Of late years the anxiety has been lest the eagle and the bear should agree to divide the East of Europe, or advance simultaneously into German provinces. And senile Courts were intent on such contingencies, when, lo! the wheel of fortune turning round, showed the danger to threaten from the great Powers quarrelling, not from their agreeing. Few would believe the fact at first. France and Russia have been for five years hunting in couples throughout the Levant. Their Embassies were one at Constantinople; their masons were going to work together on the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem. When England invoked the Treaty of Vienna against France taking possession of Nice and Savoy, Russia poohpoohed the objection, and did not see why France should not annex those provinces. Russia looked for a return. She has won no other than that which she got from Austria after crushing the Hungarian insurrection. Schwarzenberg's *Thank ye* was a slap in the face. But Napoleon's interference for Poland is a blow stiill more unexpected and flagrant. The Czar Nicholas declared taat he would never forgive England for publishing Sir Hamilton Seymour's despatches. He also lived to declare that he would never forgive Austria the harsh terms she sought to impose towards the close of the Crimean war. Russian resentment against France is now greater than either. There is no mistaking the insinuations of Prince Gortschakoff's last Note.

We have heard of the ingratitude of Princes and are not inclined to question the fact. But Russia's universal experience of ingratitude must arise less from the selfishness or perverseness of her quondam allies than from the circumstance of the Czar always requiring impossible and unreasonable things. He would have had us put up with the absorption of the East, would have had Austria submit to Russian dictatorship in Germany, would have a Bonaparte regard without wincing the scarification of Poland;—Russia, in fact, is always demanding impossibilities—fortunately indeed; for if she made but small and gradual demands they could not be refused, and might thus proceed unchecked in ever-extending domination and supremacy.

Great is now the terror of East and West at the chance of a war between France and Russia. Some have been fondly supposing that the late negotiations, congresses, and proposed reforms at Frankfort arose from merely patriotic designs; whereas they were, in truth, but an effort made by Austria to put her German house in order previous to the great convulsion which she dreaded. Austria, however ready and glad to ally with France or other Powers, is anxious to preserve at the same time independence and influence. She dreads the terms and the nature of her old alliance with Napoleon the First, an alliace which allowed him to dictate, and obliged Austria to obey. To avoid this in a new alliance with France, Austria would require to come forward as a German Power; for in a contest with Russia the support and fidelity of her Slavonic provinces might be rudely shaken. It was, then, a little against France and a great deal against Russia, that Austria made her move at Frankfort; whilst the antagonistic attitude of Prussia was meant to cover an alliance with Russia, and hold out the hand of amity conditionally to France.

Neither Court has succeeded in its aims. Austria has not been able to marshal Germany as implicitly following her politics or her lead. Prussia has shown herself still more powerless. The Germans are, in fact, neither French nor Russian, and have an insuperable objection to being thought, either one or the other. This is the chief reason of their, at least, indifference to Poland. It is a great mistake; for if the Germans could have embraced cordially the righteous cause of their unfortunate neighbours, they could have acted more effectually than any more distant nation; and they would thereby have neutralised much that menaced them from Russia, and left to France no pretext for meddling with their affairs on their frontiers from another side.

Unfortunately, the German people are for the present nothing. Their opinions do not weigh upon or influence their Governments so much as those of the French people weigh upon their Emperor, howeaer nominally despotic. The Prussian Government sides with Russia in despite of the Prussian people; and the Austrian Government is leaning to France, without the East Germans caring one jot for such an alliance.

What is chiefly important to us would be to know on what terms the alliance shall be concluded between France and Austria. We in England dislike the alliance, we dread it, and have done our best of late to render it useless. But we have no boon to offer to Austria at all to be compared to what France can offer. It is impossible not to have before our eyes the negotiation between France and Italy,—negotiation which produced the war, and in which there were important stipulations kept completely secret from us, notwithstanding all our friendship for Victor Emmanuel. The same thing may happen tomorrow in an alliance between France and Austria.

The acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke Maximilian is certainly a strong proof that such an alliance is in progress. Without guarantees that Prince would not have accepted. And those being given, in addition to the nomination, show that the French Emperor is determined to have the Austrian alliance at any cost. We do not see, however, that this alliance can be productive of any results worth so much trouble, unless a war be entered upon; and a war across Central Europe, either for the liberation of Poland, or under that pretext, is a very serious undertaking for France first, and then for Austria We can certainly not join in it; and yet we must be prepared for the inconvenience and disadvantage which must arise when peace and new arrangements ensue, after a war in which we have not taken part, and when, consequently, we have no right to lay down conditions of peace.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

(*London Review, Oct* 3.)

SURELY there never was so unfortunate a ship as the *Great Eastern*. She grew ont of a disappointment, and her whole career, from the time she was ready to take the water to the present, has been one of bitterness and loss. Rathea better than teu years ago, the company which laid her down applied to the Government for a postal subsidy to the East in vain. Mr. Brunel, the company's engineer, sketched a plan by which this difficulty could be got over by a monster ship so large that it could carry ten thousand passengers; capacious enough to stow away coals sufficient for the whole voyage, thus obviating the delay of coaling upon the road; while its superior speed would enable it to effect the passage to India very nearly as quickly as it could be done by the route of the Peninsular and Overland, Railway Company, and at a much reduced expense. The project was bold and promising, and before long the big ship was laid down at Millwall. All went well till she came to be launched, and from that moment all went ill. Never was ship so ill-fated. She broke the Company in the attempt to launch her. On her trial trip one of her boilers burst, killing half-a-dozen of the crew. Shortly afterwards she was nearly wrecked in Holyhead harbour; when her captain was drowned; then, on her voyage home from New York, she rolled so abominably that she went nigh to pounding chairs, tables, luggage, chandeliers, and passengers into an indistinguishable mass; then she had to be put for months on a gridiron; then she broke her outer skin on a rock off Montauk Point; then she made another boisterous passage home to the imminent peril of her passengers, finishing her voyage by running down the *Jane* in the Irish Channel; and now—she is to be sold. Yet there is no such ship afloat. Neptune has tumbled her about in his most fearful fashion; he has penned her up in a narrow harbour and let in all the wrath of winds and waves against her; he has buffeted her on the Atlantic, driven a rock right into her, and otherwise put her "timbers" to the severest test, yet the big ship is afloat. That vast construction, that great city on the deep, seems capable of supporting everything but her shareholders. And, judging by past experience, one company after another may be formed, and the resources of each be exhausted, even to the day when the New Zealand artist shall take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's—yet the big ship may stil plough the deep—so impregnable is her strength, so triumphant over every assault her unfailing vitality.

But fate is stronger than man; and as fate has decreed that the affairs of the *Great Eastern* are to be perpetually bungled, the only use we can make of that knowledge is studiously to refrain from purchasing her shares. In May, June, and August of the present year she has made three voyages, out and home, to New York, in which she has carried 3,695 passengers From freight and passage-money she has received in all £37.308. Large as this sum may seem to the uninitiated it is just £20,000 less than the cost it took to make it. So that the three voyages have left a loss of £20.000; and the general embarrassment of the Company is such that unless £30,000 are immediately forthcoming to pay off existing trade debts, the big ship, big as she is, must go. Even she, the Leviathan, is not exempt from the vulgar powers of the sheriff's officer. And when these thirty thousand pounds' worth of debts have been paid off, the *Great Eastern* cannot stir a mile on a new expedition till we know not how many thousands more have been provided, in one way or another, to get her steam up. Yet the ship has enormous advantages. She can do in one voyage the work of half a dozen steam-ships, and instead of being a loss to her Company ought to be a naval El Dorado. The last report of the directors throws curious light upon this point. It appears that if the *Great Eastern* had made its voyages this year at the rates, for freight and passage-money, of last year, she would just have cleared her expenses. There seems to have been an endeavour on the part of the competing companies to run the big ship off the line. This has led to such a diminution of the rates that, instead of just bringing herself home, she is £20,000 in arrear of her expenses. But this statement only approximates the miserable state of affairs into which the Company has fallen. "Your directors," says the Report, "must impress upon the proprietors that the position of the Company's affairs is most critical, and that immediate steps must be taken either to raise additional capital for the prosecution of the undertaking or to dissolve the Company; this latter alternative your directors feel would amount to a total sacrifice of the property of the ordinary shareholders. It is for the proprietors to determine what is to be done. The ship cannot be retained in the possession of the Company unless funds be raised immediately to pay off the existing trade debts, amounting to £30,002. 19s. 4d., and whatever employment may be designed for her a further sum will be required for the necessary outfit, and the repairs needful for the efficient maintenance of the ship." When we are told that the working expenses in one year are £20,000 more than her earnings, and in the next breath that £30,000 must be raised at once to pay off existing trade debts, we see that even the directors have not fully realized the disastrous position of their pooperty.

But take the deficiency at the lower sum of £20,000; and admit that this loss has resulted from the severity of competition. How has it happened that the competing companies have been able to endure the strain, and that the Great Eastern Company has not? Their ship should have suffered less than the smaller ships of their rivals; yet the latter have stood their ground, while the former lies under the cold shade of the auctioneer's hammer. We are unable to answer this question; and we know enough of the way in which directors make things comfortable when it can no longer be concealed, to hold out hope that it will ever be answered. But there is quite enough to show that the disastrous state of the Company's affairs has not been wholly due to misfortune. Take, for instance, the expensive accident off Montauk Point. In the accounts of expenditure rendered to the Company, there is an item of £5,847 put down for insurance. But the underwriters were not called upon to make good the expenses incurred by that accident. Indeed the directors had managed their affairs so well that they forfeited their claim on the underwriters, by putting their own pilot on board the ship, and, so, taking the risk upon themselves. How many thousand pounds went by the board through this sapient policy we cannot say. But, possibly added to the loss of time, which is loss of money, incurred by the accident, the pecuniary damage to the Company exceeded the whole of the sum which must now be raised to pay off existing debts. The discreet act of the directors in placing their own pilot on board may thus have made all the difference between solvency and insolvency. Is it not possible that this is not the only instance in which the directors have muddled the affairs of the Company? The directors of the great ship seem to to have been as hostile to her fortunes as rocks and winds. With all her undoubted success as a seaworthy vessel, the attempt to turn her to profitable account has been very much like the operation of pouring water upon sand. At this moment, if she is sold, the first claim to be satisfied out of the proceeds is a debenture debt of £100,000; the next, the preference stock of £100,000, with dividend at 1½ per cent Both these sums must be paid off in priority to the ordinary capital, which amonnts to £303,304; and then there is a sum of £30,000—more probably £40,000—in the shape of trade debts owing by the Company. Whatever may be the fate of the other items, it is tolerably certain that the holders of the ordinary capital will not receive a shilling in the pound.

It is clear to us that the loose screw in the fortunes of the big ship has been her management by a board of directors. In the hands of a company, composed of three or for individuals, she would have been a success; that is, she would have paid. In the hands of a multitudinous company, her capacity for the exhaustion of funds has been as great as her capacity for the stowage of goods and passengers. Into her huge maw successive companies have poured their hundreds of of thousands, and she is not yet satisfied. But this has not been her fault. 'Bating her one defect of rolling in a heavy sea, she is as manageable as a vessel one-tenth her size; and why she, of all the ships afloat, should be a permanent and invariable loss to her proprietors, with such signal power of being a source of wealth to them we can only understand on the theory that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and that where a ship or a railway is managed by a numerous and irresponsible body the probable result will be—failure.

AMERICAN NATIONAL FEELING AND CANADA.

(*Spectator, September* 5.)

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1863.

CHARLESTON is not yet quite taken, but New York is; and, as I said in my last letter, that is the more important victory. The quiet which has prevailed here during the draft, there not having been the first symptom even of a row, and the changed tone of the pro-slavery Democratic press, are due less to the thorough preparation of the Police Department and the presence of national troops in considerable force, than to the discovery first, that by no possible contrivance or quibble can the decision of that same Supreme Court which remanded Dred Scott to slavery—that the jurisdiction and authority of the National Government are supreme and absolute against a writ of *habeas corpus* issuing from a State Court, be circumvented or set aside, and thus that a man drafted into the service of that Government cannot be taken from it by State authority, except by armed and successful revolution; next and not least important to the other discovery, which for obvious reasons has not been made the subject of public comment here, that the militia regiments, although they are ready to obey Governor Seymour's order at a day's warning, to march southward against the rebels, or to march northward against the rioters, cannot be depended upon by him if he sets himself up against the national authority. They would, in such a case, refuse, and in fact, most of them have already in advance refused to obey any such orders. They laugh at the Governor's airs as "Commander-in-Chief"—a phrase he has been very fond of using lately; they say that until the rebellion is put down they regard themselves as actually, though not formally, in the national service as a reserve corps for emergencies, and that the President is their Commander-in-Chief, with the Governor as his intermediary, and they scoff at the talk about going to the rescue of "a sister State," another phrase much upon the Governor's lips, saying that they went to fight for their Government, their country, and their countrymen. Under these circumstances, Governor Seymour's ability to lay siege to Forts Lafayette and Hamilton is discovered to be somewhat inadequate. You will probably, therefore, wait a long while before I shall write you a letter, which at one time I had some fears would be my duty, upon the nullification of rebellion in New York.

Meantime, and before this subject of the draft and the riots fades from our memories, let me give you a few facts and figures which have a bearing upon our Governor's recent ungraceful and undignified position. There are in the city of New York, as in older capitals, certain quarters which are almost entirely given up to the lowest and vilest classes of socity; these being composed here. with exceptions so rare as to be unnoticeable of persons of foreign birth. Names have been given to these quarters, as Mackerelvilla, Five Points, Cow Bay, Orleans Hook, &c., &c. Well, of the many election districts into which this city and country are divided (for the city and country are identical), thirty-three are comprised within the boarders of the quarters aforesaid. In these thirty-three election districts, according to the records Police Department, are two thousand seven hundred and forty three groggeries, two hundred and seventy-nine notorious and disorderly brothels, one hundred and seventy known and habitual resorts of thieves and ruffians, one hundred and five policy shops (places in which a vile kind of lottery business is done), gambling and dance houses unnumbered, and also the head-quarters of the mob during the last roits. Now, in these districts, at the last State election, Governor Seymour received 12,664 votes,—Mr. Wadsworth receiving but 1,686; making Seymour's majority in these districts 10,978. But his majority in the whole State was only 10,752; so that you will see that from these dens of thieves, ruffians, and drunkards came not only the full majority by which he was elected, but 226 votes to spare. Remember that he is at present the proslavery Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and that these quarters can always be relied upon to "go it blind" for the nominee of that party, unless he has given them personel offence, and you will see why it was that Governor Seymour, though not at heart a traitor, but only a narrow-minded partizan politician, temporized with the rioters. and called them openly his friends. It was by taking up their residence for a sufficient time in these election districts, that Fernando Wood and his brother Benjamin Wood, who made a fortune by dealing in "policies," were able to secure their return as members of Congress. Corrupt as the politics of New York are, they could have succeeded in no other way.

You, or some of you, have another Canada scare, or excitement, or whatever I may good-naturedly and respectfully call it, implying that you are more or less apprehensive of a trouble of which you are not afraid. Such construction we are oblized to put on the London *Morning Post's* article on Canada defences, on the announcement that more troops are to be sent into the provinces, and on Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee's outpourings of defiance on this side. This is a good opportunity for me to do my part in attempting to disencumber you of a notion which seems to be a cardinal point of British belief with regard to this country, and which is about as well founded as the doctrine of transubstantiation or that of Papal infallibility. When *Punch* caricatured the panic of Bull Run (or, rather Manassas Plains—the previous affair was the battle of Bull Run) he represented John Bull asking our flying volunteers whither they went so fast. The reply was, "Jest gwine to take Canada." (And, by the way, in this brief sentence was a radical and characteristic blunder. No Yankee man born and bred in the Free States, ever says *gwine* for "going." It is a negro word, caught from the slaves by their masters, and, like much of the so-called Yankee talk which is heard upon your stage and read in your light literature, is one of the distinctive phrases which are the shibboleths of the slaveholding chivalry.) The hit was, doubtless, a good one in London; but it was a miss here, because we don't want Canada; we have no thought of taking it, we would rather not have it. Only the other day I was talking with a generally well-informed and well-disposed countryman of yours, now travelling through the North, and an equally well informed and, toward you, well-disposed countryman of mine, npon our international affairs. We spoke freely without the least reserve. This subject came up, and I was surprised to find that even this Englishman was possessed with the notion, took it as a matter of course, a point agreed upon, that at the first opportunity we should move upon Canada. He listened with mild amazement as both of us assured him that we—not we individually, but the people of this country—did not want Canada; and he saw that we spoke with knowledge and were sincere. We had neither of us been able to find a man who had heard such a wish expressed by any other of our countrymen. The truth is that, with all due respect for Canada and the Canadians neither the people nor the country are at all to our taste. Neither the French *habitans* nor the bulk of the people there of English blood are the sort of men that we care about incorporating with our people; and, as to the territory, we of the Free States think that we have more than enough, and would not fire a single-shot to get a million acres. For our right to a single acre of barren rocks we are ready enough to fight anybody: but if you were to offer to give us Canada out and out, we, of course, should be as polite as barbarians like us can be, and say, "Thank you;" but I think that we should add, "If it's all the same to you, we would rather not." The only reason that I have ever heard given for this belief among you is the "bluster" of our press upon the subject; and the only press which is guilty of such bluster is the *New York Herald*. I speak with knowledge; for I have carefully watched the press upon this as upon other subjects, and have never found these in any other columns. Now, upon this matter, or upon any other of equal moment, what appears in the *Herald* is of about as much importance as if it were written with chalk upon a dead wall. Why it is that a paper that is so much talked about, and so much read in its *News* columns, is so utterly insignificant as an exponent of the feelings and purposes of the public which buys and reads it, or rather of the country in which it is brought and read, I propose to tell the readers of the *Spectator*, but not now. That will require one whole letter, and perhaps two.

The same steamer which brought us news of this little flutter about Canada brought also a copy of the London *Times*, in the City Article of which is a plea for the "sagacity" of those who has been so severely bitten by the Rebel loan. Their foresight and judgment are vindicated on the ground that in case of a victory won by Lee at Gettysburg, "there was every sympton that the result would have led to the establishment of the Confederate power at Washinton, and a prompt adhesion from New York and Pennsylvania. Now see how the same matter was looked upon here by the shrewd fellows of the Stock Exchange, who leave what patriotism they have outside the board—not, however, because the excess of it would cumber them. Remember, too. that we believed here that Meade would probably be defeated; and yet the price of gold during the invasion only advanced from 143 to 147½.

If Lee had won the battle of Gettysburg, as he was sure he would, and as we thought it probable he might, there would have been no collapse of the Government, no prompt adhesion of New York and Pennsylvania to the Confederacy. There would have been trouble and sorrow. and myhap some confusion; but a quick rally, and the war would have gone straight on.

The tone and temper of the country can, I think, be estimated from two songs which are now high in popular favour here. The air of one of them, with words which I could only half make out, has haunted me for the past month. I heard everybody singing, humming, whistling it, in the streets, even in the public offices. The very children began to sing, and are now singing it: I found it to be a ballad, hawked about by the balladsellers for one cent. It is rude, but full of feeling and of patriotism; and the burden, often repeated in the singing. is. "When this cruel war is over," by which name it is known. These lines close every stanza:—

> "Weeping sad and lonely,
> Hopes and fears, how vain!
> Yet praying, when this cruel war is over,
> Praying, that we meet again."

The song, however, is as full of patriotic devotion (the supposed singer is a woman) as it is of tenderness and grief. Yet while the air is filled with these plaintive tones—for the song does not cease through the day, and is heard through the watches of the night—there breaks in another in a ranting strain, of which this is the last stanza. It will at least give you the true pronunciation of the name of the distinguished Copperhead exile, who divides with Mr. Fernando Wood the honour of producing the feeling which led to the late riots:—

> "O, we're not tired of fighting yet,
> Nor ripe for uniting yet!
> Before they do it or get through it,
> There'll be some savage biting yet.
> Then hip hurrah for Uncle Sam,
> And down with all secesh and sham!
> From Davis to Vallandigham,
> They all shall rue their treason yet!"

The meaning of all of which is that we are not the flighty, thoughtless, insensible, fickle folk that our British cousins, have been so ready to believe us in this matter, but that we are, and have been, sadly, though inflexibly in earnest—that we appreciate to the full, and feel in our inmost hearts, all the woes and sorrows of this war, but that we mean to push it straight through to the entire restoration of the authority of our Government and the integrity of our Republic, crippling, meanwhile, the monster slavery, so that soon we shall be able to destroy and cast him out for ever.

I have not said anything about the manifesto upon the war, written by Mr. Donnell, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, and published in the Raleigh North Carolina *Standard*. because I have deemed it a matter proper to be left to your own examination and comment. I will only say to you that its importance and significance cannot be overrated.

A YANKEE.

A DUBLIN PRIZE ODE.*

(*Spectator, Sept.* 26.)

WE should probably have allowed this "Special Prize Ode" to pass without notice, though we find it to be as rich a specimen of twaddle as ever scrambled into print, but for the special commendation which, as we understand, it has received from the authorities of the Dublin University. We have not much faith in prize compositions of any sort. We are inclined to agree with Lord Macaulay's witty remark, that "in general prize sheep are good for nathing but to make tallow candles, and prize poems are good for nothing but to light them," We should have been wiliing to admit that Mr. Wylkyns Coppin's was a type of its class, possibly the most deserving of the "Ode" competing for the prize offered by the University. We were reluctant to blame the Senior Board, or whatever other tribunal undertook the award of the prize, for the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, includes some of the most highly cultivated intellects in the country. In their own productions as individuals and as a body we are accustomed to find evidences of good taste and correct scholarship. We thought, with some feeling of pity, that whilst they adjudged the prize to the best of the compositions sent in, "bad is the best" must have been their inward ejaculation; but our pity was misplaced, for we read in a morning paper the following paragraph, copied from the *Londonderry Standard*

"TRINITY COLLEGE PRIZE POEM.—MR. J. W. COPPIN.—We are gratified to learn from a contemporary that so highly pleased were the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, with the prize poem of our young townsman, Mr. J. W. Coppin, which was lately noticed in the *Standard*, that, on the suggestion of Dean Graves they have not only awarded to Mr. Coppin the first prize of thirty pounds sterling, originally offered, but, in addition, they have voluntarily bestowed on him a valuable gold medal, as a permanent memorial of his distinguished merit."

Under these circumstances, it becomes a matter of some public interest to examine briefly a work stamped with this learned body's emphatic approval, and we proceed accordingly to give our readers some idea of its merits.

The "Ode on the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, being the Poem to which the first Special Prize was awarded, in the University of Dublin, June, 1863," is a very remarkable document. The author must be a young man of more than ordinary imaginative faculties. Never, perhaps, have eighteen pages octavo been paved with so huge a quantity of tropes, metaphors, and grand Tupperian epithets: we have said "paved;" perhaps "macadamized" would be a more correct expression. The author's plan appears to have been—like that of a road-maker—to have collected as many cartloads of "metalling" as possible, and then to have flung them down with lavish liberality on the piece for which he contracted. The matter we have already specified—the manner may be briefly described as "anyhow."

The opening stanzas, in the profusion of their metaphor, remind us of the speech recorded of an eminent counsel,—"Gentlemen, I smell a rat—I see it brewing in the storm, but, please the fates, I'll nip it in the bud." Mr. Tupper's "Hundred Thousand Welcomes, and Fifty Thousand More," trenched, perhaps, too closely on the region of hyperbole. Mr. Wylkyns Coppin's "Welcome" is strictly material. The bells from each "windy steeple" are requested "to tell it by banners, and bells, and drums,"—to "clash it," and to "clang it."

The "Guardian Spirits that keep our Isle" (though here we shrewdly suspect a plagiarism from "Rule, Britannia") are begged to.

> "——Take the music from every breeze,
> Cannon, thunder, and joybell notes—
> Shouted welcome of million throats,
> And roll it into a silver cloud."

And so tickled is the gifted author with this conception that some pages further on we find the whole stanza repeated, with a further injunction to the Guardian Spirits to

> "——Roll it [the cloud] on from our white-cliffed shore
> To the listening nations beyond the sea,
> Where [*sic*] never such music was heard before;"

with which latter position we must express our full concurrence.

We are further told that on board the steamer which conveyed the Princess of Wales to our shores,

> "—— Genii stood by the men at the wheel"

(we hope they didn't speak too much to them), that

> "—— A Love-God was perched on the top-mast high
> Alone, all alone,, in the midnight sky"

(poor fellow! it was a cold morning early in March), and the sailors are requested to

> "Stand by their cannon.
> Till each vessel is rolled in a sheet of fire,"

a practice reprehensible enough on the score of danger to the owners of the "million throats" hard by.

A few expressions we do not quite understand. Are "tireless feet" feet not overcome by fatigue, of which we fear there were but few in London on the 7th of March last—or is it a metaphor boldly seized by Mr. Wylkyns Coppin from the outer rim of a wheel; and are "tireless feet" the feet of the shoeless multitude?

What is the "dust of silent years" from which the corpse of Lord Nelson, deceased, is required to arise, and

> "——See the grand procession go;"

and is "go" in the line just quoted a verb, or is it a noun of slang interpretation? And why is Lord Nelson's spirit evoked in particular? Is it because he destroyed the Danish fleet under somewhat questionable circumstances? The

> "—— Church on the sained Paul"

having been left behind, and. let us hope, the ghost of the

> "Valient seaman under the Dome"

having been laid again, the narrative is continued. Room for the procession!

> "On to the gate of Temple Bar,
> And the great square of Trafalgar,
> Where Western London smiles afar—
> On sweeps the glitt'ring train.
> The City's ruler leads no more,
> His ancient realm is travel'd o'er,
> And 'Bold Buccleuch' he rides before
> The Knight without a stain!"

At Mr. Squeers remarked of little Wackford's oily cheeks—Here's richness!" Who will, for the future, venture to call Dublin University the "Silent Sister?"—The epic muse has found an exponent within her classic walls—Mr. J. Wylkyns Coppin has spoken, and the "cold chain of silence" is sundered for ever.

So large a portion of the Ode is devoted to the procession that we must indulge our readers with one more extract, the length of which will show that the above absurdities have not been elaborately picked:—

> "On through the heart of the Western Town
> Let the gay procession go!
> Bow your welcomes, ye stately dames,
> Heritors haughty of splendid names,
> And shower the orange coronals down
> O'er the Royal heads below.
> And wave your kerchiefs of crested pride,
> Broidered with coronets bravely won
> In many a battle by field and flood,
> Fierce-fought neath a far-off sun.
> And let all the tide of your Norman blood
> Pulse through your heart with a loyal beat.
> For the Prince and the Prince's bride,
> As slow by palace and park and street.
> And down the lines of the soldier throng,
> Bright with bay'net [*sis*] and lance and sword,
> With triumph-drums and standards lower'd,
> The chariot rolls along."

As we live we learn. To the true poetic mind there is romance even in the marking of a pocket-handkerchief.

In such strains does the Bard of Erin sing the triumphal entry of the Princess and her progress through London, until at last he bids her a reluctant good-night,

> "Where castled Windsor stands beside the river,
> Its waters murmuring dreamy songs for ever.

Perhaps the following lines are as fair a specimen as we could give of the general workmanship of the poem. They form the concluding stauza of that division of the Ode which describes the marriage ceremonial in St. George's Chapel:—

> "Scatter the roses and pour the wine,
> Free as it never was poured before.
> Richest and rarest stored away,
> By long-gone hands in a long-gone day;
> Pour it in rivers of ruby and amber,
> Cool'd with the ice of a North-land December;
> And fill the cups till they're creaming o'er
> While we drink to their long-enduring joy,
> Their wedded peace thro'all the coming years,
> Untouch'd by care, undimmed by tears,
> As at their knees their children play,
> Fair girl and bright-eyed boy—
> Fair as the fairest of their line,
> And round the firm-set throne a happy people pray.

So runs on this feeble oud foolish production, with which onr eaders must be already weary; the fault lies as much with "the authorities" as with the undergraduates. Both have yet to learu that epithalamic odes can be but poorly manufactured by cutting cold slices of Tupper, and making them into sandwiches. It is sad to think that such a performance as that before us should be thought worthy of the "First Special prize," and be launched into publicity under the seal of the university of Goldsmith and of Moore.

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* Ode on the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By J. Wylkyns Coppin, of Trinity College, Dublin, &c., Dublin, Hodges, Smith, and Co. 1863.

REDDING'S "YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY."

(*Examiner, Sept.* 5.)

Yesterday and To-day. By Cyrus Redding. Being a Sequel to 'Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Political.' Three Vols. Newby.

SEQUELS are seldom successful, but the reminiscences which fill these volumes are as replete with interest as the "recollections" already published by Mr. Redding. There is no reason, indeed, why this should not be the case, seeing that he brings to the present work the same useful and agreeable qualities which were conspicuous in the other. Although Mr. Redding commences with a retrospection of the events of his early life, his book is not the continuous record of a long career, but one in which he freely descants on the subjects that are uppermost in his mind, or are casually recalled by his retentive memory. Mr. Redding's literary contemporaries are very few, and none amongst them have enjoyed greater opportunities than himself of mixing with the celebrities of the past and a preceding generation. It follows, then, that a work to which his known abilities have been applied must be well worth reading,—and such we have found it. The account given by Mr. Redding of the training of his youth,—his studies, his associations, his feelings,—is very interesting; but as in books of this description the public look for information concerning those who have held a prominent place in the world's history, preferring it to personal matter, unless the latter be strongly marked by adventure, we shall rather minister to that desire than dwell upon this feature of Mr Redding's narrative. We must not, however, pass over the details respecting his family without referring our readers to the statements made by Mr Redding concerning the share which some of his ancestors had in developing the progress of steam. They will find there a question set at rest, respecting the early history of the steam-engine, from the time of Newcomen to that of Watt, which has long been a desideratum in the annals of science. The same family history also supplies, through the correspondence which some of its members kept up with "Salvation Murray," a well-known "Universalist," who settled in the United States, many curious particulars concerning the great men of the American revolution, Washington, Franklin, Adams, and others. These recollections, however, not being Mr Redding's own we turn from them to speak of persons with whom for the most part he had personal intercourse. Canova, the sculptor, is the first whom he named. Mr Redding knew him when he visited London and speaks of him in the following terms:

Touched as the great sculptor was by the silvery hand of the devourer of all things, less, indeed, in his rugged look, than in that sedate, unmistakable air, which years cast upon the human frame of those who meditate, his was still a visage that spoke elevation of character—a prominent nose, a good forehead, mild contemplative eyes, and a placid expression over his whole countenance. Still he looked more of the philosopher than the artist. He was one of that better day, when the love of fame in Italy had not, as here, ceased to be the ascendant principle, not being superseded by the meaner stimulant of lucre. There was nothing about him that savoured of intriguing academies, nothing of the "shop." He would not have been known of his profession from anything he said, for he rarely spoke of it. This trait, so remarkable in most modern artists, who are never five minutes in company, but they talk of their art, as if they knew nothing else, was wholly wanting in the great Italian. It seemed as if his mind had been always contemplatively employed, and that he lived only for these worthier things of our common humanity, he continually meditated. . . . . His conversation was not exclusive; it was directed to indifferent subjects, and full of good sense in all. When art was the theme, he entered upon the topic with much clearness of language, and gentleness of manner. His conversation, like his works, was the speaking picture of his character as a man, the mirror of his soul. Nature took him by the band in early life, and led him to the shrine of the goddess he worshipped. Here is the difference between a great, and a mechanical artist; the one is apprenticed by nature and genius, the other by parents and vanity. The results are as might be expected; the one works the marble, or runs the model into life, leaving a great name and enduring labours behind him; the other jobs in marble, and brass, too, but they are blocks of marble, and lumps of brass still, neither honouring the artist nor their country.

Mr. Redding's early connection with newspapers leads early him to speak of the great orators of his younger day. It is thus he speaks of Fox from personal recollection:

It was remarkable that one so mild and amiable as Fox should have been so vehement in his oratory. It is true he ascended with apparent difficulty, and gradually, to the pinnacle of an elevation that seemed previously to be incompatible with his nature. He was born an orator, began with apparent difficulty, but kindled and inflamed as he proceeded, until all around him was in a blaze, rising by due gradation to the height of his argument. This effect came mainly from his great sincerity and earnestness, which at once struck the hearer home. He had no paltry reservations. He flung policy to the winds, and based all he advocated upon truth and justice. He was right. It was perhaps because I was young, but I was never so moved by any speaker before nor since. His language was clear, forcible, and uttered without effort after he was warned. He fixed the attention, inoculated the hearer's heart with his strong feelings, presented the pictures of his imagination in the most facinating colours, and subdued his foes into secret advocates, though bound by party to vote against him. He always supported himself upon his unassailable principle of justice. On this he stood firm as an ocean rock, gaining the hearts of his hearers, who openly declared that it was their duty to support an opposite policy to that he recommended, but that he was right upon principle. He was sometimes not classically correct in his diction. This was because, in the very "tempest and whirlwind" of his passion, he might upon some accidental occasion clip his native tongue in the rapidity of fire.

Interest in all that related to public life, the law of libel was a subject that closely attracted Mr. Redding's attention, and to illustrate its application half a century ago he tells of a case in which a man was imprisoned three months and fined fifty pounds for "hurting the feelings" of the College of Physicians!—the inmates of a building who, as Mr Redding somewhat bitterly says, "killed or cured people as it happened, in a merely conjectural art." But anything of which anybody chose to complain was a libel in those days. On the "delicate question" of the connection between the Duke of York and Mrs Clark, Mr. Redding is able to say a good deal that is new,—and though the subject is one which few people could be got to care about now, it is always worth while to know the truth, even with respect to the almost forgotten scandal. Mr. Redding was well acquainted with all the leading Parliamentary reformers of the beginning of the present century, and the names of Sir F. Burdett, Horne Tooke, Major James, Sir C. Wolseley, Major Cartwright, Colonel Jones, Thelwall, and others, figure conspicuously in his pages. His estimate of Burdett's political character is a tolerably correct one, and in the following extract we get a glimpse of that high impulsive feeling which was one of his great characteristics:

He was one of the most steady reformers of his day, never losing sight of the great question until it was carried. His desertion of free principles, in his advanced age, and going over to the anti-reform ranks, surprised the whole country. Perhaps his faculties in some respect failed him before his decease, for he is said to have had recourse for the purpose of health to the nostrums of some of the numerous quacks, that for ever amuse or injure those who seek benefit at their hands. Yet it is doubtful whether it was not notoriety he had sought, in place of being moved by principle. Of this I think there is some fear. When Colonel Bosville was ill, Sir Francis (in 1813, December 5th), wrote to a friend from Oxford, "I received both letters this morning. I happened to open the bad account first, and sent of instantly for a post-chaise. Before it arrived, however, I read your second letter, and can hardly describe the joy it occasioned. I felt like a man who had suddenly recovered an invaluable treasure, after having lost it, without entertaining such a hope."

Of Sir C. Wolseley, Mr Redding tells a good story:

He was imprisoned about 1819 or 1820, for what was called a seditious speech, made at Stockport. His being found guilty was a matter of course, in the then state of the Jury law; when the sheriff or deputy chose the jury, a system to which Peel put an end afterwards. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Abingdon Jail, under Lord Castlereagh's administration. All jails being the king's, the judges pretended they might imprison where they pleased. Thus, for a libel or seditious speech in Cornwall, they might imprison in Northumberland, "for all jails were the king's!" Truth being a libel, an individual had in those times to expect vengeance from the bench, not justice. The effect was to increase the indignation of prisoners confined for no moral offence, against those who thus abused their position. Wanton oppression is suicidal. Of the feeling thus generated, and the disrespect for law which the abuse of it engenders, the following is a humorous proof. Sir Charles said: "Three days after I had been imprisoned, at six o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by a great rapping at my door. I said: 'Who is there?' The gaoler answered, 'It is I, sir.' 'Come in Mr Walker. What is it? what is the matter?' 'Why, sir, there is a gentleman from the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) wishes to speak with you.' 'What? said I, 'they want to have my head off next. Tell him to call when I get up, at nine o'clock.' 'Oh, sir, the gentlemen wishes, if possible, to return to town by the early coach at seven o'clock.' 'Oh, in that case,' I replied, 'he must excuse my receiving him in my dressing-gown—show him up.' The gentleman appeared, parchment in hand, with the Privy Seal of England dangling to it, which he somewhat pompously put into my hands. 'Well, sir, what is this?' 'Oh, sir, read it.' 'No, it cannot concern me much, now I am here. Pray you read it.' 'No; well, sir, it is a *supersedeas*.' 'But, sir, I am not a bit the wiser, for I cannet conceive how it applies to me.' 'Well, sir, it is to take your name out of the commission of the peace!' Upon this I put my arms a-kimbo, and asked him if it were really possible that Lord Eldon, at the public expense, had sent him all the way down on purpose to put that silly document into my hands, 'Yes, sir,' 'Why then, give my compliments to Lord Eldon, and tell him what you saw me do with his great seal,' and I flung it before his face into a certain nameless vessel. Well, all three, gaoler, messenger, and myself, burst into a loud laugh. I added, 'I hope no offence to you, sir; you are only the bearer: but pray remember my compliments to his Lordship.'" Sir Charles never was restored. He said he did not care about it, except that some fool might say it was a slur upon him.

An illustration of the character of the Prince Regent is afforded by Mr Redding, in quoting from a letter written by the Rev. Mr Scott, Nelson's chaplain at Trafalgar, and present in the hero's dying moments. Speaking, a few years after the battle, of his intention to be presented to the Prince Regent at a levee, to obtain some notice or favour, Mr Scott rays: "I was once, without preparation or the least knowledge of His Royal Highness, suddenly, I may say somewhat clumsily, in the midst of a party, introduced to the Prince. He immediately rose, *grasped my hand, shed tears*—in short, *his feelings were so acute*, that I retreated into the crowd to spare him." Of course the Prince never did anything for the man over whom he had blubbered.

Mr. Redding relates some of Sheridan's *bon mots*:

I remember how I was pleased with his eloquence, and as well, perhaps, his joviality, the former Moore thought studied as well as the wit in his dramatic pieces. This was not quite correct. He was quick in his repartees. All the world in those days knew George Rose, of the Treasury. Rose was talking to an individual in the lobby of the House of Commons. Sheridan was close to him, when a friend came up, and said, "What news to-day?—anything afloat?" "Nothing, my dear fellow; nothing, except the rumour of a great defalcation in the Treasury—mind, sub Rosa!" replied Sheridan, loud enough to be heard all around. Could this have been studied?" The well-known Beau Brummel too often got the lash from him, yet the beau liked the company of the wit who played upon him. "My brain, Sherry, is swimming with being up all night—how can I cure it? I am not myself this morning." "Then what are you?" said Sheridan. "But no matter. You have mistaken your complaint; there can be no swimming in a caput mortuum."

A saying of Curran's and a witty reply of Grattan's may be set against the preceding:

Speaking of a fashionable demirep who had been kept by two or three men and than married a peer to become still more notorious: "Poor Lady B——, I very much pity her anxiety abut her virtues; other ladies don't complain of them, but hers are always in difficulties." Lord Londonderry, when Castlereagh, having made one of his speeches in Parliament, for unless he was stung to the quick and was thus raised by excitement above the natural man, he blundered on in the oddest way, a memeber having followed on the same side of the question, I forget the point, but he did no more than repeat his lordship's statement. Mr Ponsonby, in reply, said that as the speech of the honourable member who spoke last was only an echo of his lordship's, he should pass it over. "Did you read it Grattan?" some one said. "Yes, my dear boy, and it was the most successful attempt I ever knew at bothering an echo!"

Here is a joke, too, of Lord Norbury's sent to Mr Redding in a letter from Sir Charles Morgan. Lord Plunkett had a son in the Church at the time the Tithe Corporation Act was passed, and warmly supported the measure. Some one observed, "I wonder how it is that so sensible a men as Plunkett *cannot see* the imperfections in the Tithe Corporation Act!" "Pooh! Pooh!" said Norbury, "the reason's plain enough; he has the sun (son) in his eye." Passing from great folks to those of humble degree, we find a good story related of a Cornish boy:

The storms from the Atlantic break with great fury upon the coast of Cornwall. There was a solitary inn, upon a cold exposed spot in a hamlet on a cliff near the sea; one dark evening a tremendous storm of wind, thunder, and lightning, rocked the houses to their foundations; there was but one little inn, the mistress of which was the oracle of the hamlet. The frightened cottagers all left their own homes and ran to the inn, the walls of which were substantial, and with such an oracle as the landlady they could not but be safer there! The storm increased in fury, and terror was upon every face; at length it was proposed some one should read prayers, and a lad of all work, in the service of the landlady, was told to go up-stairs and fetch the prayer-book. He was the only one of the party who could read tolerably. The lad obeyed, and, on opening the book, all the party fell upon their knees. The boy began, and read on for a little time uninterruptedly, until he came to the words, "and his man Friday," when the mistress called out—"Why, Jan, thee art reading Robinson Crusoe!" Being piqued at the interruption, the boy replied—"An' if I be, missis, I 'spose 'Robinson Crusoe' will keep away the thunder as well as the other book!" There were but two books—the prayer-book, and De Foe's novel—in the house, and Jan, in his hurry, had brought the wrong one.

Here are some remarks on a subject of which Mr. Redding speaks with a full knowledge of what he is writing about. The subject is one which the late Mr. Colburn used to call the "paying commodity."

The real merit of a book is often not so important as the title to the reader. Is it catching? He has no feeling but for an immediate return of his outlay, if the outlay chance to be his own. If a book be very superior, and bear a lasting character, the sale will be slow compared to that which is flashy, and with the aid of puffing makes a sensation, no matter for its intrinsic merit. It is in regard to this position of things that authors are in the worst possible position of all who live by professional labour. The painter for a few shillings buys his canvass and colours, and having finished his labour is recompenced according to its worth. If it be comparatively valueless he only loses his labour, and his work must be bead indeed if it bring him nothing at all. The author sets out, having completed his own labour, perhaps a long one, but in place of going at once before the public his difficulty has only begun where that of other ends. He cannot meet his reward according to the worth of his manuscript, for the cannot ascertain that worth, which in the present day beyond all others is only settled by caprice, without encountering heavy pecuniary expenses. An eminent publisher lately said it was impossible to know how the public would receive any work, good, bad, or indifferent, in the present day, when even fools write, and publish, if they can pay for it themselves. On this point who is to judge, though in truth the character of the work shall be clear enough to a few competent persons; the author's labour therefore, however costly, gives him no means of knowing its public value. But caprice and the loss of time, perhaps a long and wearying course of toil, have now to be encountered. Though both time and labour have been consumed, the author cannot make his manuscript intelligible to the world, when, as with the artist, though all his labour and intellect have been bestowed upon it for a protracted period. There is much more to be done. The paper-maker, the printer, the advertiser, the bookbinder, must be paid for their work in addition to the sacrifice of the author himself to chance, for with him time and labour are to be valued as with other people.

Turning to a different them—Mr. Redding's volumes abounding in variety—we quote some remarks of his on physiognomy, prefacing our extract by observing that his personal knowledge comprised an acquaintance with the faces of some of the leading men in Europe. Perhaps (he says)

I have a stronger memory than most men of what I have seen, particularly of the features of great men. Among these, the most remarkable as to character was Pitt, whose not very handsome features—I speak not after Lavater and the physiognomists, but my own impression—showed arrogance predominant. Fox was bluff, dark-faced, not indicative of more than power and massiveness. But both these great men showed more peculiarity of expression than talent. Windham's elongated head marked a man of less intellectual power than he possessed—I am speaking of the impress produced on myself. George III. exhibited his want of intellectual power and his obstinacy in his features. Louis XVIII. of France, looked the good-natured gourmand that he was, with his pine-apple head, and the poor intellect of his breed. The Duke d'Angouleme was a poor creature; the Count d'Artois like a monk. The poor little Duke de Berry, who was assassinated, had the best physiognomy of the most worn-out regal breed in Europe. I never could get rid of the idea but that there was something odd or Calmuckish in the features of Alexander of Russia, though he was a very fine-looking man, particularly on horseback. The King of Prussia in that day looked the character he was—a man balanced between a quiet and negation, notun common among princes. The heads of Wellington and of Marshal Suchet were the most strikingly martial I ever saw. The marshal was the handsomer man in feature. The nose and upper lip approached closely like the antique in Suchet, and it was the reverse with Wellington, whose head was more rugged and features more acute, and the distance from the nose to the upper lip remarkable. His mouth spoiled the fine, somewhat acute, but not handsome contour of his features, as it approached to what many call a rabbit mouth. It is never truly shown in the pictures of him. If my recollection serves, he was much slenderer than Suchet, whose limbs were powerful, and more remarkable for strength than grace; but his fine head compensated.

At the outset of this notice we passed over the boyhood of Mr Redding. It would be unfair. however, to one who has toiled so long, so well, and so earnestly in the cause of literature, to omit the outline which he gives of the labours of his life, although the extract is somewhat of the longest.

My first lucubration in type was in youth, in 1801, in an epitaph on Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had just fallen in Egypt. Some translations from Ovid, and similar pieces between 1801 and 1804. The year 1806 found me in the Abbey, at the funeral of Pitt, afloat on the wide world, and soon after I became fatherless. Fox was in power, and during his short administration I commenced my labours and for a year after its close I laboured on the *Pilot* newspaper. I adopted Liberal principles, and have never faltered, working for them, too often without fee or reward. I have stated before how it fell to my lot to proceed to Plymouth, where a newspaper came wholly into my hands. That paper was neutral as far as regarded Whig or Tory principle. No Liberals or Radicals were then known; Whig or Tory divided the politicians. A strong desire to do right induced me to support Catholic emancipation, on which question the Cabinet was divided. I have stated how I was served by Mr Perceval for that heinous offence. It struck a severe blow on all my future life; in fact made me a political martyr. I sold the paper at a great loss, I may say of nearly all I possessed, and more indignant than repentant, after five or six years of life wasted, I returned to London, with little money in my pocket. While at Plymouth I wrote for the *Naval Chronicle*, in London, and also published two letters to Lord Holland, on the libel law. The year 1814 found me in London, wotking at a *Dramatic Review*, publishing articles in the *Morning Chronicle* and *Examiner*, and learning German. All this was given up for a projected work on Ireland, in consequence of Wakefield's volumes not being satisfactory. It was to have beeen on a large scale. I had letters from persons of censequence, to individuals in the island. After wasting several months, the whole was abondoned, because no one could be got on moderate terms to manage the plates and engravings, which were a necessary. After the battle of Waterloo I went to France and resided four months at Rouen; then at Gisors, collecting notes on Normandy, or travelling in the country south, and making observations on the vine and its product. I also corresponded with the *Examiner*. I next proceeded to Paris, and there edited *Galignani's Messenger*. I returned after three year's absence, and, going into Warwickshire, edited a paper for a short time at Warwick, as a holding of place for another. I also, while there, wrote two letters on the Game Laws, to Dr Parr. In 1820 I commenced writing in the *New Monthly Magazine*, at the same time as the late Judge Talfourd, but in two months afterwards Campbell was engaged as the editor. I have explained elsowhere the part I had in that work, in which every third volume, part original and part compilation, was mine. Besides this I found time to correct the proofs of all the work, and write one hundred and seventy-seven articles besides. Compbell's articles were not more than one-third of mine even in the original part; all his bear his name. The whole weight of it soon fell upon myself. The form of that wonderfully successful work was different then from what it has been since. Here I have to lament I wasted ten years, the best years of my life, doing nearly the whole work, and writing all the political matter. But Campbell and myself were intimate friends. The *Metropolitan* followed the abandonment of the *New Monthly*. In 1833 I went into Sussex and put together my work on wine, which has made me extensively known in England and America. The history of that work is curious; to myself it was of less advantage than any other I had undertaken, considering its labour. The MS. in material lay untouched for thirteen years! None of the "trade" would look at it or hear of it. I had proposed it to Colburn in vain. "It would not answer." "So few drank wine," and so on; which meant that there was no work in the market like it, that had made a noise, by which it could be judged, My notes on wine, like those on Normandy, had not, like them, become useless from being superseded by others. When I left the *Metropolitan*, therefore, I put the work in order. The late Mr Whittaker, who was a particular friend, at last said he would publish it on the principle of half profits. It was most beautifully printed by Gilbert and Rivington in one volume. The woodcuts were then five times the price they are at present. and the expence of the work was thus greatly enhanced. It went through a second edition, but I never received more profit from it than paid my sojourn on the coast for two or three months while I put it together; I abandoned it in disgust, as labour and toil entirely wasted. . . . It is continually expected that literary men should serve public purposes gratuitously, while the public cares not a rush how they fare or live or die in harness, never giving its services without an equivalent. I was glad to serve the public, I confess, but more because it was a pleasure in my case than a duty, though ruinous as a waste of time, for I could look nowhere for remuneration. But it has been the same in politics. I have served liberal and reform and free-trade principles devotedly for above half a century without more pecuniary profit than very common labour returned, and can ask myself the question *cui bouno*? except that the public benefited. Still it is a very serious question, at above three-score years and ten, to a literary man too, whose time is his estate. In active politics, it is true, I worked *con amore* of my party; I paid my own expenses, and never received a shilling, except the moderate salary paid me, all through my career. Besides the weight of a paper to meet this salary, working at the same time for London periodicals, which nothing but a happy constitution of body enabled me to bear. Of the same colour in politics, from the time of Mr Fox I have seen almost all the literary men I knew pass away, while I have been in the same state. In political works through perilous time, often from the pressure of circumstances, not having quitted the writing-table even for a meal, for thirty-six hours together. I find myself in my age no better off in worldly cricumstances than when, in 1814, I left Plymouth, though I am the oldest continued literary workman in England, and over the largest scope of action. . . . But to conclude, besides between forty and fifty volumes of my own, I have edited above a hurdred, beginning in 1806. I have established four newspapers, and edited six, one in France, and written for four others. There are few periodicals which have not had something of mine, and I have published articles I know not how many in Encyclopædias and similar works.

A miserable bittance of 70*l*. a year has been Mr. Redding's reward for all this labour.

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HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neats' Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

At 1½ per lb.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Knolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endive.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet.	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.* Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

Corked Hats, for all grades in the Civil, Military or Political Service.

BOOTS.—LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(*Impervious to rain.*)

French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots Rs. 8...............per pair.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILKS, in great variety, for Driving, Dinner, and Evening Wear.

Black Glaces and Rich Moire Antiques.

Wedding, Dinner, Carriage, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.

GRENADINE DRESSES.
(*Pure White, Striped, Broche, or Plain.*)
MUSLIN DRESSES.
ABERDEEN WINCEYS.
(For the Overland Route.)
Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Also the new Scarlet Gipsy and Abergeldie Cloaks.
New Silk Mantles and Jackets.
GARIBALDI'S.
(*New shapes, various materials.*)
Cloaks in every style and novelty for Carriage and Evening Wear.
RIDING HABITS.
RIDING HATS.
(*The Pretty Horsebreaker.*)
BONNETS
(In the latest fashion.)
Trimmed Hats, in all the new shapes. Children's Hats. Wreaths, Flowers, Head-dresses, &c.

WOOLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Amongst the recent novelties J. & W. WATSON & Co. beg to announce

GIBRALTAR RIB.
(*Especially for Riding Coats.*)
COMMODORE
(*The new White Vesting.*)
Fine Saxony Twills, in good shades of Drab, suitable for the Hills. Rs. 42 the Suit.
Large assortment of Fancy Drills.
JUNGLE SUITS. Rs. 20.

Messrs. W. & Co. have always on hand, a large stock of Accoutrements, and Trimmings of every description, necessary to the equipment of Officers in H. M.'s Indian service.

Business Announcements.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum .... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

	1	month's notice	per annum.		4	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	do.	5	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do.	do.	do.	7	do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.,
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863. Manager.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas. Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shricrushna & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

QUININE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the ARRIVAL BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL, of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed by taking a large quantity.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade*, of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Coojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship. Gold Framings for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Speccacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays expected) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of her Majesty and Family.

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can ourselves, from personal experience,* testify to its admirable qualities.—*United Service Gazette* of April, 1860."

Prepared only by R. D. COMMANS, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla), and Poona.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage			1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858 ,,	26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860 ,,	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	............at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Coguac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen
Ditto in Pints	11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	,,
Ditto in Pints	9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	......Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	,,
St. Julien Medoc	12	,,
St. Estephe	10	,,
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	,,
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	,,
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(*Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.*)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	....	Rs	28
Do.	Do. ...... best ,,	,,	35
Do.	Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do.	Do. ...... Carpet lined	,,	40
Do.	Do. ...... with Hood, best	,,	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		,,	32
Do.	Do. .... Do.	,,	35
Do.	Do. .... best	,,	38
Do.	Do. .... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do.	Do. .... With Hood, best	,,	65
Do.	Do. .... best Imitation Cane Sides.	,,	54
CLOCKS.			
American 1-day Clocks	....	Rs.	8
Do. 8 ,,	Do.	,,	15
Do. 1 ,,	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,,	14
Do. 8 ,,	Do. do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	....	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.		3	12
Do. Youth's do.		3	0
Do. do. do.		1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.			

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; (*To screw on Flat.*) CUT; (*To let in Flush.*) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each.......Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each....... ,, 14 to 17 0

SAFE with Patent Locks..............................Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.					
Toilet — 6 long,	3½ wide,	2⅝ deep	......each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½ ,,	4½ ,,	3 ,,	......	20	0
No. 1 — 9 ,,	5½ ,,	3½ ,,	......	21	0
No. 2 — 9½ ,,	6 ,,	3½ ,,	......	23	0
No. 3 — 10½ ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,	......	25	0
No. 4 — 12 ,,	7 ,,	5 ,,	......	28	0
No. 5 — 13 ,,	8 ,,	5½ ,,	......	32	0
PAPER BOXES.					
No. 1 — 14½ long,	9 wide,	5½ deep	......each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½ ,,	9½ ,,	6½ ,,	......	28	0
No. 3 — 17½ ,,	10½ ,,	7½ ,,	......	33	0
No. 4 — 19 ,,	12½ ,,	7½ ,,	......	39	0
DEED BOXES.					
No. 1 — 13½ long,	9½ wide,	8½ deep	......each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16½ ,,	12½ ,,	11 ,,	......	30	0
No. 6 — 23½ ,,	16½ ,,	16½ ,,	......	45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.					
No. 3 — 16½ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	......each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	....	Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	....	,, 90
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London.	....	,, 185
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	....	,, 80
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	....	,, 85
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	....	,, 40
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	....	,, 60
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteek	....	,, 35
Do. Do. Do. second class	....	,, 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	......Rs. 15 to	,, 30

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to ,, 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any possition, 3½ inch in diameter .... ,, 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.	,, 30
Master Masons Apron	,, 15
Do. ,, Sash	,, 15
Rose Croix Jewels	,, 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,, 20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	,, 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,, 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,, 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,, 14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches, imported into this country and especially made for this climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

WANTED A CLERK who can write English well.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	..............2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	..............2s. 0½d.	,,
On Demand	..............1s. 11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	...frs. 2·57 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	...,, 2·54 ,,	,,
On Demand	.... 2·53 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	............The Bank of England.
Do.	............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	............The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Scotland .... } On Ireland .... }	On demand...	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℘ cent ℘ annum.					
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	...... 2s.	0½d.	,,
,, 3	do.	...... 2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 2	do.	...... 2s.	0⅛d.	,,
,, 1	do.	...... 2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, On demand	... }			
On Scotland do.	... }	2s.		
On Ireland do.	... }			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	}	1s.	11⅞d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	.... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	.... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	.... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	.... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 30th October 1863. Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	....	2 per ct.	per ann.	
Fixed Deposits for 3 months	....	4	do.	do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	....	5	do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	....	6	do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ....11 per cent.
On other Securities ....12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	......2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
Do. 4 do.	......2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. 3 do.	......2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Do. 2 do.	......2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Do. 1 do.	......2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	......2s.	0¼d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business..................10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 4th November 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s. 0'1-16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th October 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s.	1d.
,, 4	do.	2s.	0½d.
,, 3	do.	2s.	0⅛d.
,, 2	do.	2s.	0⅛d.
,, 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.
,, On demand	....	2s.	0¼d.
Circular Notes	....	2s.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 4th November 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	....	2s.	0½d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	....	2s.	0½d.	do.
3 do.	....	2s.	0¼d.	do.
2 do.	....	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
1 do,	....	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	....	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.......................... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain .... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours........................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays........................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF CARVED FURNITURE &c., IN FORT, (NEXT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.)

ON TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Fort, (Next to the Roman Catholic Chapel) all the remaining Carved Furniture &c., the property of the late Dosss Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee, the same comprises Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Hatstands, Cheval Glass, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

A small consignment of 50 Cases Vermouth, from the well known manufacturers "Noilly Prat & Co." at 16 Rupees per dozen. Apply to the undersigned.

A pair of very fast trotting large size Iron Grey Arab Carriage Horses, 6 years old, and very quiet.

A pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses. The property of R. PARTRIDGE, Esq. Apply to

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th November 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Tennant's Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints, Sherry by Stewarts, in Quarts and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts &c. &c.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th November 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF WASTE TEAK SCANTLINGS &c. AT THE RAILWAY STORES BYCULLA.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 6th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Railway Stores, Byculla.

A quantity of Waste Teak Scantlings.
A quantity of old Packing Cases, &c. &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Room a quantity of Grey Bleached and Coloured Goods, &c. &c.

Also an Invoice of Superior Fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery and Medicines by G. F. Coward, London, viz.—

OILMANSTORES.

Durham Mustard, pint and Decanter Salad Oil assorted Pint Pickles, quarts Vinegar, assorted sauces 1 and 3 lb Jams and Jellies, assorted Tart Fruits, French Capers and Olives, Raspberry Vinegar, and Lemon Syrup, Table Essences, Candied Peel, Petrea Currants, Turkey Figs, Prince and Sultana and Muscatel Raisins, Tapioca, Barley oatmeal, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, Peppermint Lozenges, and assorted Comfits.

PERFUMERY.

Lavender-water, Rose, Bergamot, Marshalle, Verbena and Guard Bouquets, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, milk of Roses Bear's Grease, Marrow Oil, Circassian and Cold Cream, Wellington Paste, Shaving Soap, Jamaica pomatum, Tooth Brushes, powder puff, Hair powder Brown and Honey Soaps.

MEDICINES.

Cod-liver Oil, Sedlitz and soda powder, Carbonate and Calcinized Magnesia, Sulphate of Quinine, Calomel, Tartaric Acid Cream of Tartar, Epsom salts, Essence of Ginger, Camomile, Peppermint, Spirits of Lavender, Balsam Copaiba, Tincture of Myrrh, Paregolic Elixir, Brandy Bitters, Tooth Powder, permanent Ink, &c. &c.

Also the following fresh Oilmenstores and Provision, from Crosse and Blackwell and other makers, consisting of Somerset and Chedder Cheeses, York Hams, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Patefoirras Red Herrings, Bacon, Soups, Jams and Jellies, assorted Sauces, Mustard, Tart Fruit, &c. &c.

2 Cases Huntley and Palmer's assorted Biscuits, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts. Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen.

Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints. Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.

Brandy, "Martell's" quarts. Rs. 27 per dozen.

Bombay, 5th November 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, next, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

Has some oval Wall Mirrors in rich Gilt Frames with 5 Branches, Cut Shades Pans and Drops complete.

A few Pair double Branched Wall Shades with Cut Shades pans, and Drops complete.

Two Cases of superior Toys.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst. at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises by order of Jeevun Dadajee the mortgagee, and on account of late Manuel Lawrence Mendovea the mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Government Ground with a Dwelling-house or chawl consisting of three compartments built thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Vadachee Gadee in Bunderwadee Street, and assessed under No. 62, standing in the name of the late Manuel Lawrence Mendoosa, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 488, and which premises are bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Jaitha Vullub, on the West by the Public Road called Vadachee Gadee Road, on the North by the two other compartments belonging to Damajee Pootajee Gatee, and on the South by the house of the said Jaitha Vullub.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 16th November, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence 256 Middle Colaba, the neat and modern household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., of W. JOHNS, Esq., the same consist of Tent Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, a Set of 4 Plated Dish Covers, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Liqueur and Egg Stands, Spoons, and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Circular, Writing and other Tables, Predieu, Easy, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, What-nots, Side Boards, Screens, Chiffonier, Four post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand, Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Mahogany and Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Camphorwood Chests with Drawers a Mahogany Cottage Piano forte, by C. H. Schroder, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Bronzed Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, two good Sextants, one Barometer, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One Pony Phaeton, and one Horse.

SALE OF GENUINE AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 7th and TUESDAY the 8th December next Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been honored with instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at his late residence, at Malabar Hill, the genuine and valuable House hold Furniture, &c, of the Hon'ble Sir JOSEPH ARNOLD, KNIGHT.

Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property on view five days before the day of sale.

TO LET.—A Bungalow at Lower Colaba, No. 279, opposite to the Electric Telegraph Office. Apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE, at BENNETT & Co's.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed per Ship *Canova,* two first-rate English-built new Malvern Dog Carts, finished in the very best manner, with handsome Plated Lamps, three Sets of superior Plated Single Harness, one Set of very superior Plated on German Silver Single Harness, with handsomely-chased Mountings, Ornaments and Registered Pattern, Saddle Cloths, Gentlemen's, Lady's, and Child's Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

A powerful Grey Riding Horse, 14-1.
An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf bound Cash Books 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th November 1863

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, A.D., 1838.
CAPITAL £500,000.

Accumulated Fund £700,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices: The "With Profits" Rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

The SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced.

For further particulars, Forms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th October 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London
Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles Esq.	C. Holland, Esq
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelterfont, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life premiums and interest	,, 29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,, 88,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,, 251,000

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for year	1858	............£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	 228,314
Do.	do.	1860	 262,977
Do.	do.	1861	 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium. Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.

Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.

Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers. Bank of Bengal. *Solicitors.* Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.

Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. *Bombay Agents.* Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

George Taylor, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter, the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	,,	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	,,	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
30	,,	10,000	1,030	489	4	0	549	12	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe, unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.